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THE TRIALS OF ERIE.

Important Action of the Attorneys of Mr. Ramsey.

CURIOUS ORDER BY JUDGE MURRAY.

Story of the Sheriffs who Searched for Gould and Lane.

Scenes in the Grand Opera House—How the Precious Persons of the Erie Managers are Guarded—A Chase in the Streets.

A new stage in the Ramsey-Erie suit has been taken. Mr. RAMSEY, through his counsel, Messrs. PECKHAM & TREMAINE, of Albany, ask Judge MURRAY to again summon before him the Erie delinquents, to show cause, on the 10th of December next, at Delhi, Delaware County, at the Chambers of Justice MURRAY, why the several orders of suspension, granted by him, enjoining them from acting as Directors, should not continue and remain in full force. In support of this application for a continued order of suspension, the following quite interesting affidavits and order, to show cause, were sworn to:

Mr. R. W. PECKHAM swears that the former attorneys for the plaintiff had handed to him two orders, granted by Justice BALCOM in the case of RAMSEY *vs.* Erie Railway Company, one of which ordered that all proceedings in the action, on the part of plaintiff, be suspended, and proceedings before the referee be stayed for a specified time; the other order was somewhat similar, providing, however, that the proceedings be stayed for not more than twenty days until the defendants could make a motion to set aside Judge MURRAY's order. With order No. 2 was a notice of motion served by the attorneys for the Erie Railway upon the defendant's attorney in reference to a trial at Madison County, and with it came a notice requiring an eight days' service of papers before the motion; but Mr. PECKHAM swears that "the reason why a notice of motion for eight days is not given in this action, and an order to show cause applied for, is that the plaintiff is now under a stay of proceedings granted by Judge BALCOM in this action, by which the plaintiff is prevented from taking any steps in the cause, excepting the service of papers and orders granted before Nov. 24, 1869, and that it is necessary, as deponent believes, for the proper prosecution of plaintiff's case herein, that such stay should be vacated as soon as possible. That the action is not yet at issue, and no service was made of the summons upon any defendant herein until after Nov. 23, 1869. That the next circuit is appointed to be held in Delaware county, as deponent is informed and believes, on the last Monday in January, 1870.

JOSEPH H. RAMSEY swears that he has been served with certain orders and also Judge BARNARD's injunction. JOHN HAYES swears that he has served the summons and complaint and affidavit of Messrs. RAMSEY, SCHULTZ and ASHLEY, injunction and order of suspension on the Erie Railway Company, on one of its directors at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, and on M. R. SIMONS and others; and HENRY A. TAILOR deposed to having served similar papers on other parties connected with the Company. Judge BARNARD's temporary injunction is also put in evidence, after which are given the following interesting particulars in reference to the search for the principal defendant in the suit.

THE SEARCH FOR GOULD AND LANE.

The affidavit of CHARLES L. BUTE, Jr., of effort to serve process on GOULD and LANE is as follows:

During Friday, the 26th, Saturday, the 27th, and Monday, the 29th days of November inst., I was constantly and diligently employed in the effort to serve the summons, complaint, affidavits, injunction order and order for suspension in the above-entitled action upon JAY GOULD, the President of the Erie Railway Company, and upon FREDERICK A. LANE, a Director and an officer of said Company, both of whom are well known to me by sight, and each of whom is a defendant in said above-entitled action and a resident of the City, County and State of New-York, but, owing to the fact that such service has been by them persistently evaded and avoided, I have not been able to serve them, or either of them, personally, with any of said papers. As affording instances of such evasion and avoidance of service on the part of one or both of said defendants, I depose to the following, among many other, attempts to effect such service which I have made during the past four days. Having learned from one GEORGE PARENT, who, before me, had diligently endeavored to serve the said JAY GOULD with said papers during Wednesday, the 23d, and Thursday, the 24th days of November instant, that the said defendant had evaded and avoided such service by him, and had, during said time, kept himself secreted and concealed either at his residence on the southwest corner of Forty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, in this City, or at the offices of the Erie Railway Company, in the building known as the Grand Opera House, on the northwest corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, also in this City, and having learned on the afternoon of Friday, the 26th inst., that said JAY GOULD was then in the offices of said Company, I obtained an entrance to said offices by a stratagem, and having, in an assumed character, sent in my card, I was informed that "Mr. GOULD, although just then engaged, would see me in ten minutes."

A SCENE IN THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

While I was anxiously awaiting the expiration of that time, the said JAY GOULD appeared upon a corridor above and at a distance from me, and apparently suspecting the object of my visit, cried out to the guards about the doors, "Turn everybody out of the building; close the doors, and admit no one!" Immediately afterward JAMES FISK, Jr., also an officer of said Company, and known to me by sight, came out upon said corridor, and, hailing certain parties near me, said: "I guess they won't serve any papers on me up here, will they?" I was then peremptorily ordered to leave the building, and I did so. On the following morning, Saturday, the 27th instant, I called about 7 o'clock in the morning at No. 1 East Forty-second-street in this city, the residence of said defendant, FREDERICK A. LANE, for the purpose of serving the papers hereinbefore enumerated upon him, and was there informed by a servant that "Mr. LANE had gone out of town early that morning, and would not return for several days." I then went to a point near the offices of the Erie Railway Company, and at different times during the day saw the said defendants, FREDERICK A. LANE and JAY GOULD, appear at the windows thereof. I then again endeavored to obtain an entrance into the building, and succeeded only to be immediately and forcibly ejected.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF GOULD.

Realizing that it would be useless to renew my attempt at once, I then went to and called at the aforesaid residence of the defendant, JAY GOULD, to see what report they would give of his whereabouts. The bell was answered by a servant, to whom I handed a letter I had written as a cover and excuse for my call, saying, "Please hand this to Mr. GOULD, and say I will wait for an answer." The servant replied that "Mr. GOULD was very sick, and could not be disturbed." I represented that "I was from a distance, and that Mr. GOULD could answer it by a single word," and insisted that the letter be taken up to him. The servant then took the letter up stairs, and presently a lady, who was addressed as Mrs. GOULD, came down with it, saying that "Mr. GOULD was too sick to attend to any business, and that I must call again." I then took my letter and returned to the offices of the Erie Railway Company, to keep a watch upon the building.

A RACE IN THE STREET.

About 6:30 o'clock that afternoon I saw JAY GOULD come out of the Twenty-third-street entrance, and move quickly toward a carriage which was standing near the door. I made haste and reached the carriage at about the same time he did, and was in the act of serving said papers upon him, when I was set upon by four or five men, who had accompanied him as an escort from the door of the building to his carriage, and my arms were caught from behind and securely held until the carriage had driven away beyond my reach. After a scuffle with these men I broke away from them and ran for a hack, procuring which, I followed as closely as possible the carriage which contained said JAY GOULD, until it reached his residence. No sooner had its horses stopped than the front door of his house opened, and two other men ran down the steps and acted as his escort from the carriage into his house, and the door was closed before I could reach him.

GOULD BEHIND BOLTS AND BARS.

At 5:30 on the morning of Monday, the 29th inst., I was at his said residence again, watching for him, and stayed there until the day was well advanced, without seeing him. Feeling assured that he must have gone to the offices of the Erie Railway Company during the night, I again called at said offices, and, sending up a card, (as all callers are obliged to,) I asked to see Mr. GOULD. I was roughly told that "my business was known; that I could not see Mr. GOULD, and that I must go away and stay away." I afterward found out that the said defendant, JAY GOULD, was at that time in the said offices, but I was unable to obtain access to him, or even to gain an entrance to the building, so vigilant were the guards set to protect him. I know of my own knowledge that during the past week six discreet men, besides myself, each of whom I know, personally, have been almost constantly employed in endeavoring to effect the service of the said papers upon the said defendants, JAY GOULD and FREDERICK A. LANE, and I verily believe that each one of said six men has made proper and diligent effort to make such service; yet, notwithstanding such efforts, the said defendants above named have, in the manner aforesaid, so concealed and secreted themselves, that they have evaded and avoided personal service of said papers or any of them.

CHAS. L. BUTE, Jr.

AFFIDAVIT OF RICHARD E. SPRAGUE.

The rich experience of RICHARD E. SPRAGUE, in endeavoring to serve the process, is detailed below:

RICHARD E. SPRAGUE, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: I have read the foregoing affidavit of CHARLES L. BUTE, and know the contents thereof. Many of the facts and circumstances therein stated are within my personal knowledge, and I verily believe that the whole of said affidavit is true in every particular. I have been employed since the morning of Wednesday, the 24th inst., in the effort to serve, or procure the service of, the summons, complaint, affidavits, injunction order, and order for suspension in the above-entitled action, upon the defendants, JAY GOULD and FREDERICK A. LANE, but owing to the fact that such service has been by them persistently evaded and avoided I have not been able to serve nor to procure the service of said papers upon them, or either of them personally. There have been employed six tried and trustworthy men in the like endeavor, and under my supervision, each one of whom has daily reported to me the unsuccessful attempts which he has made to obtain said service. I have been informed by them, and verily believe that it is, and has been during all of said time, beyond their power to secure such personal service of said papers upon the said defendants, so perfect are their arrangements for evading and avoiding the same. On the afternoon of Friday, the 26th inst., during the time that Mr. BUTE, in the foregoing affidavit, deposes that he was inside of the offices of the Erie Railway Company, I was engaged in watching the windows and entrances thereof. After Mr. BUTE was turned out, as he has deposed, he informed me that, through an opened door, he had seen the defendant, FREDERICK A. LANE, in an inner office in said building, and, finding it impracticable to obtain access to him there, I resolved to serve him, if possible, as he came out.

VIOLENT ASSAULT BY LANE'S "BODY-GUARD."

At about 7:15 o'clock that evening, and when it was quite dark, I saw five or six men come out of the Twenty-third-street entrance to said offices and move quickly toward a carriage which was standing at the curb-stone. Among them, and in their midst, I saw a man whom I believed to be the said FREDERICK A. LANE, although at the distance I then was I could not be sure. I ran to intercept the party, but did not reach it until the said person had entered the carriage and shut the door. I then jumped upon the step of the carriage and thrust my hand, containing said papers, into its open window, saying, "Mr. LANE, here are—" when I was forcibly lifted off my feet by the men who had acted as his escort, thrown violently on the ground almost under the very wheels of the carriage, and the carriage then drove off at a rapid pace. I was unable to follow it. Had it not been for the forcible interference of the men who thus overpowered me, I would have served the papers at that time. Threats of personal violence have also been made to those endeavoring to serve said parties with said papers. For instance, one of the men who has been employed, under my direction, in attempting to serve the defendant, FREDERICK A. LANE, reports to me that yesterday morning, (Monday, the 29th inst.,) while he was quietly standing on the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, in this City, watching a back entrance to said offices of the Erie Railway Company, a gang of five or six men, commonly known as "roughs," came out of said back entrance, and coming up to him demanded "What he was doing there?" He said "He was minding his own business, and he wished they would mind theirs." They replied in a menacing manner, "Yes; we know what that business is, and the sooner you go away from here the better it will be for you." Not wishing to come into collision with them, he then said, "I am only waiting for a car," to which they answered, "Well, see that you take the next one." They waited beside him until the first car came along, when, because of their threats and superior numbers, he deemed it prudent to appear to obey, and, getting upon the car rode some distance down the Eighth-avenue, and until they were out of sight.

HOW THE SERVICE HAS BEEN EVADED.

I verily believe that each one of the six men above referred to has made diligent effort to serve either the said JAY GOULD or FREDERICK A. LANE with the said papers, as I have also, myself, but owing to the manner in which they are enabled to obtain egress and ingress from and into said offices by three or four different entrances, upon as many different streets, and owing to the various shifts to which they have resorted, they have evaded and avoided said service, as in part above deposed to, and we have been unsuccessful.

RICHARD E. SPRAGUE.

AFFIDAVIT OF ELIAS P. HALE.

ELIAS P. HALE, being duly sworn, says that he is a Deputy Sheriff, and that the defendants, JAY GOULD and FRED. A. LANE, are residents of the City of New-York; that on the 29th day of November, 1869, deponent went to the residence of the said JAY GOULD, corner Forty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, in New-York City, and rang the bell at the front door thereof; a servant came to the door, and deponent asked if Mr. JAY GOULD was at home, saying that he had papers to serve upon him, that he would detain him but a moment, and that no arrest was contemplated; the servant informed deponent that Mr. GOULD was not at home, and did not know when he would be; that he was in the City, but not in the house; deponent then asked if Mr. GOULD was at his office in the Erie Railway building, and was informed that he might be, and deponent then proceeded to the offices of the Erie Railway Company, at the Grand Opera House in Twenty-third-street; that deponent there asked if he could see a man by the name of HICKS, who is an employe at said Opera House of the said Erie Railway Company, and deponent succeeded in seeing said HICKS, and in getting within the said building; that deponent then stated to said HICKS that he desired to see Mr. JAY GOULD; that he had some papers to serve upon him in the suit in which JOSEPH H. RAMSEY was plaintiff, and the said GOULD and others were defendants; that no arrest was contemplated, and that he desired to see said GOULD only for a moment; that said HICKS informed deponent that he could not see Mr. GOULD, and no papers could be served on him there; the said HICKS informed deponent that said GOULD had been sick and confined to his house with a cold and sore throat, and was not able to be out; that this was about the hour of 12 o'clock M. of said day, and the time when deponent called at said GOULD's house was about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.; that at about 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, deponent again called at said GOULD's house, and inquired if Mr. GOULD had yet come home, and was again informed by the person who opened the door there that Mr. GOULD had not yet returned; deponent asked when he was expected to return, and was informed that it was not known when he would return; that on said day deponent also called at the residence of Mr. FREDERICK A. LANE, No. 1 East Forty-second street, in New-York, and inquired at the door if Mr. LANE were home, at the same time stating that he had some papers he wished to serve upon him, that he would not detain him long, and that no arrest would be made; deponent was informed that Mr. LANE was not at home, and it was not known at what time he would return; deponent then asked where he could be found, where his place of business was, and what time he would probably be at such place, and was informed that he had a place where he sometimes went, at No. 139 Broadway; that deponent went to such place and inquired of a person at the office there if Mr. LANE was in, that he desired to see him for a moment personally, as he had some papers to be served upon him; deponent was informed by the person at the office, with a slight smile, that he would probably not be able to see Mr. LANE personally, and that he was not at said office at that time. That deponent called at said LANE's house about 11:18 o'clock P. M., and at the place in Broadway at about 2 o'clock P. M. That on said day deponent again called at the said office in Broadway, and saw a different person there, and asked such person if Mr. LANE was there in the office, and was informed that he was not, and that deponent would be unable to see him at such office on that day. That deponent then again proceeded to the said LANE's house, and saw a carriage in front of the door, and waited until the door was opened, when some ladies came out, got in the carriage and drove off, and deponent then again went to the door and inquired if Mr. LANE was in, and was again informed that he was not, and it was not known when he would return, that he dined at about 6 o'clock, but whether he would be home to dinner it was not known; that Mr. Lane was in town, but where he was could not be told. That deponent again, on the 30th day of November, 1869, called at the houses of said GOULD and LANE, respectively, about the hour of 8:30 A. M., and inquired if Mr. GOULD and Mr. LANE, respectively, was in, and was told, in each case, that he was not; that he had gone down town. Deponent then went to the Erie Railway offices and attempted to see said GOULD and LANE, but could not get an interview with either of them, and was so informed by the persons about the building. That every time deponent went to the Erie offices in the Grand Opera House, he found the doors and entrances to the offices guarded by from five to ten men, who acted as sentinels, and there were the same precautions taken in regard to guarding the approaches to the President's apartments, into which apartments deponent could not succeed in getting, so securely were all precautions taken to prevent any one seeing Mr. GOULD, unless such person was personally known, and his business also, to the President, and the President approved of his admission. Deponent is confident, from the efforts which he has made in this matter, that no service of papers can be made upon said JAY GOULD or FREDERICK A. LANE, and that they both evade and avoid the service of all papers in this suit upon them, or either of them.

JUDGE MURRAY'S ORDER.

On the 2d of December, Judge MURRAY, after reading the affidavits in reference to the evasion of the defendants to receive service of summons, and having before him some documents in relation to former proceedings in the case, gave the following order:

Now, therefore, after hearing N. C. MOAK and R. W. PECKHAM, Jr., Esqrs, of counsel for plaintiff herein, it is ordered that the defendants herein show cause at a Special Term of this Court, to be held at the village of Delhi, at the Chambers of Justice MURRAY, in the County of Delaware, on the 10th day of December, 1869, why the several orders granted by this Court, on the 23d day of November, 1869, suspending the defendants herein, and enjoining them from acting as such directors, should not continue and remain in full force.

It further ordered that the summons, complaint, order of suspension, injunction, order, and affidavits in this action, and this order and the papers on which the same is founded, and such other papers as may be served as hereafter directed, be served on JAY GOULD and FREDERICK A. LANE, two of defendants herein, by leaving copies thereof at the respective residences of said JAY GOULD and FREDERICH A. LANE, in the City of New-York, with some person of proper age, if admittance to such residences can be obtained, and such proper person found who will receive the same; and if admittance cannot be obtained or any such proper person found who will receive the same, then that such papers be served by affixing the same to the outer or other door of said residences respectively, and by putting other copies thereof, properly folded or enveloped, and directed respectively to said JAY GOULD, corner Forty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, and FREDERICK A. LANE, No. 1 East Forty-second-street, New-York, into the Post Office at New-York City, at the same time paying the postage thereon. It is further ordered that the defendants herein show cause at the special term above named why the said order and the modifications thereof of above set forth, made by Justice BALCOM, should not be vacated and set aside.

It is further ordered that service of a copy of this order and of the papers used in obtaining the same, and of such additional papers as plaintiff may desire to use on the above motions, be served on or before the 6th day of December, 1869.

W. MURRAY, Jr.,
Justice of Supreme Court.

Further Litigation—Judge Clerke Stays Proceedings—The Ramsey Suit.

Independent of the injunction granted by Judge BARNARD in the suit brought by the Erie Railway Company for relief against Mr. RAMSEY, two stays of proceedings in Mr. RAMSEY's own suit have been granted by Judges CLERKE and PARKER. The stay of proceedings by Judge CLERKE is as follows:

On the annexed notice of motion, and the papers therein mentioned, it is ordered that all proceedings on the part of the special receiver, or receiver appointed by the order mentioned in the annexed notice, and of the plaintiff under said order, be and the same are hereby stayed until the entry of an order upon the motion specified in the said notice, such stay not, however, to exceed six days, this short time being named for the purpose of enabling the parties to apply to a Judge in the Sixth Judicial District.

T. W. CLERKE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1869.

Judge PARKER, of the Sixth Judicial District, has granted a similar order, but for twenty days. The notice of motion referred to in the order is as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Take notice that on all the affidavits and papers on which the order dated Nov. 23, 1869, appointing DAVID GROESBECK a special receiver, and receiver herein, &c., was granted, we shall apply to the Special Term of this Court, to be held at the village of Morrisville, in the County of Madison, on the second Tuesday of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order setting aside the said order as irregular, it being made without notice, or order to show cause and upon affidavits made only upon information and belief, and as otherwise improper and improvident, and for such other and further order as may be just. Yours, &c.,

FIELD & SHEARMAN,
Attorneys for all the defendants for the purposes of this motion only.
NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1869.

The Susquehanna Railway Litigation—Important Testimony.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Dec. 4.—The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad trial, before Judge SMITH, was adjourned this afternoon until 10 o'clock Monday morning. The evidence on the part of the Ramsey defendants is nearly all in. The proof of the arrest of RAMSEY, the President, PHELPS, the Secretary, and SMITH, one of the counsel, just at the hour for which the election was called, created considerable of a sensation; and this, with the testimony that the directors' room was so packed by New-York roughs as to preclude the holding of a regular stockholders' meeting, seemed very damaging to the Fisk party. The trial will probably occupy a great portion of next week.

The Second National Bank of Cleveland—Its Losses by the Defaulting Cashier.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Dec. 3.

At last we have the official statement from the managers of the Second National Bank of the losses by the defalcation of the late cashier. The footing of known losses to the bank shows $477,000, to which must be added so much of $90,000 unauthorized discounts, in which the late cashier was interested, as cannot be collected from the estate of the deceased and from his associates on the discounted paper. The directors anticipate some loss on this paper, but express a hope of recovering a large portion of the amounts.

Nearly or all the surplus of the bank has been swept away, and the bank comes back to its original capital of $600,000, which remains intact. The dividend and accompanying resolution to increase the capital stock to $1,000,000, being based on the supposed fact of a surplus sufficient to cover the increase of capital, have been revoked, and instead, a call for $200,000 has been made to increase the capital stock to $800,000, with which the bank proposes to carry on an extensive banking business.

Nothing is said in the statement as to the rumors current of the late cashier having tampered with special deposits, and therefore we are without information as to the truth or falsity of these reports. All the Washington dispatches concerning the affairs of the bank mentioned these reports, but varied widely as to the amount. As these deposits are not entered on the books of the bank, of course the facts in regard to their safety or otherwise can only be ascertained on personal evidence, and as it is questionable how far banks are responsible for the safety of such deposits, the omission in the statement of reference to these rumored losses is not surprising.

It is a striking proof of the methodical manner in which the frauds on the bank were committed, that on the morning of the suicide the bank managers had placed in their hands an exact statement of the defalcation, prepared by the guilty man, and that over two weeks of delay in making that statement public, which time was consumed in examination of the accounts, served but to confirm its accuracy.

The Spanish Gunboats in Court—Postponement of the Trial.

The motion in the case of the Spanish gunboats was to have been heard yesterday morning in the United States District Court, Southern District, before Judge BLATCHFORD. The counsel were present on both sides, but Judge PIERREPONT applied to have the motion lie over to Wednesday next, saying that he was ready on behalf of the Government, but, for circumstances which he had explained to the counsel on the other side, he was desirous that the case should stand over till Wednesday next, or such other time as would be convenient for the Court.

Mr. STOUGHTON said that he hoped the Court would be able to hear it on that day, as there were circumstances of importance, which made further delay very undesirable.

Judge BLATCHFORD said he would hear it on Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Discussion of the Specie Payment Question—Action Deferred—Propositions for the Improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers—Water Communication Between the Mississippi and the Atlantic.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—At the session of the National Board of Trade to-day the question of the resumption of specie payments was taken up.

Mr. HOSTIE, of Charleston, S. C., did not think that this was the time for specie payment. The South was not prepared for it, and it was to her cotton crop he thought that resumption would at last be due. It was better to wait for this crop and the general commerce of the country to bring the currency to gold value. He offered a resolution to that effect.

Mr. TREVESANT, of Memphis, followed in the same line of remarks. He thought confidence in the Government would restore specie value.

Mr. ROPES, of Boston, stated that while Government bonds in the last four years had all advanced above par, yet gold to-day was barely lower than it was four years ago, showing that while confidence in the Government raised the value of its bonds, it did not permanently affect the price of gold. Mr. TREVESANT urged a postponement of the matter until the next meeting of the Board, or at least until Congress met, and the President's message had been heard.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Newark, N. J., gave a history of England's attempts to resume, and her failures until 1823, and the panic which followed, when, eventually, she did resume by contraction. No Government can legislate confidence into its promises to pay. Its ability to pay is judged of by the creditors, and if they are good business men they will not force their tardy creditors into bankruptcy. All this Government wants is time to pay its debts. The marked decrease of the public debt in the last six months shows this. Let circulation go on for two or four years without contraction or expansion, and the Government will be in a condition to resume, and may then safely resume by making a gold loan which would make resumption easy as well as certain. By that time it would have established such credit in Europe by the reduction of its debt, that a gold loan could be obtained as low as four per cent.

Mr. HOLTON, of Wisconsin, thought the only way to get to constitutional money was to get greenbacks out of the way. They create an inflation, which is commercial immorality, which can only be cured by a return to a legitimate currency. This return would burst many of the swollen ones, but it was better that this should happen than that the Government should hold the attitude it now does toward the world. We had to suffer some shrinkage, and we had as well suffer it now and get back to a healthy size.

Mr. HERBERT, of Baltimore, did not believe that we could resume specie payments for the next five years without the destruction of the commercial interests of the country. He believed in Mr. OPDYKE's opinion, that the country must grow up to the circulation and not contract or expand it.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, moved as a substitute for all the propositions, that Congress be asked to devise such modification of the banking system, and measures for the suppression of speculations in gold, as are calculated to restore the credit and honor of the Government, and promote a return to specie payment as soon as it is consistent with safety. He held that the utmost any body of private citizens could do was to impress on Congress the importance of acting upon this paramount interest of the country in preference to the partizan political measures of their own.

Mr. CULLEN, of St. Louis, did not think this matter ought to be referred to Congress, a body much less conversant with this subject than this Board, unless it is referred with a recommendation as to the line of policy to be pursued.

Mr. CHITTENDEN modified his resolution by striking out the allusion to the suppression of gold speculations. He said he had been informed that a distinguished member of Congress would introduce, early in the session, a bill to tax these speculations.

The whole subject was then referred to a committee of seven, to report at this session on all the plans submitted. The committee consists of Messrs. Kirkland, of Baltimore; Chittenden, of New-York; Ropes, of Boston; Richards, of Chicago; Holton, of Wisconsin; Hooper, of Cincinnati, and Hastie, of Charleston. The following propositions were referred to this committee.

By Mr. PARR, of Baltimore—Opposing the expansion of currency, and favoring legislation looking to contraction and early redemption.

By Mr. GRUBBS, of Philadelphia—Affirming that the establishment by the Government of a chartered fiscal head and regulator, combining private capital, and endowed with privileges sufficient, present the surest remedy for the present currency evils.

By Mr. HERBERT, of Baltimore—To abrogate the three-fifths credit balance reserves; to prohibit the payment of the interest by national banks of credit balances; to enforce the redemption of national bank notes, so they may be sent back to their localities for reissue, and require reserves to be held in the respective bank vaults in money and not in credit balances in other national banks at a distance; and finally, the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on the circulating issue of national banks.

OUR MARINE SERVICE.

The twenty-ninth proposition, asking Congress to require all American vessels under register to carry one or more apprentices, to secure a supply of efficient officers and seamen for our marine, was taken up. The proposition was adopted.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

The Committee on the propositions relative to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers reported, recommending that Congress make an appropriation for rendering the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi free of obstructions, especially at the Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids; that the bridges over those rivers should have one span over the channel 400 feet long, and sufficiently high to not obstruct navigation; that in bridges built over the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Missouri, there shall be one span 300 feet long, and that the construction of piers of such bridges shall be superintended by Government engineers. The report was received, to be called up in its turn.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE ATLANTIC.

The thirtieth proposition—the James River and Kanawha Canal—was taken up, with the report of the special Committee on the same, which sets forth that a continuous line of water communication between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic seaboard is imperatively needed; that the James River and Kanawha Canal, if extended to Ohio, has special prominence, and that in this work all private and corporate proprietorship should be first removed; then the Government should grant aid; then, after the canal has paid back the money spent on it by the General Government and the State of Virginia, it shall be a free canal, collecting on tolls sufficient for its repair.

Mr. MONROE, of Dubuque, advocated the report. He showed that of 25,000,000 tons of Western produce, there is only transportation to the East for 19,000,000. A water line will bring this away at $6 65 per ton less than the railroad can. This water line by the way of Virginia is open and free from ice eleven months out of twelve in the year. The cost of completing the present work to the Ohio will be $40,000,000, which can be done in four years, and will pay the interest on the cost and $4,000,000 over, which may be used as a sinking fund.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4—Evening.—After the recess, the Committee on the Resumption of Specie Payment was enlarged by the addition of Messrs. GRUBB, of Philadelphia; CARRINGTON, of Richmond; TAYLOR, of St. Paul, and OPDYKE, of New-York.

The debate on the water line was resumed.

Mr. CARRINGTON, President of the James River and Kanawha Canal Works, said the scheme of its extension had been approved by the most distinguished Government and civil engineers in the country. The only difficulty of magnitude in its completion was the tunneling of the Alleghany Mountains, nine miles, which would be done in four years. Virginia was willing to give up the work for a great free national highway.

ROBERT A. HUGHES, of Richmond, gave a history of the inception of the canal, and said Virginia having given magnificent territory to the Union now offers free way and harbor for its commerce.

Mr. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, advocated the report. He thought the country, to whom Virginia had made a magnificent gift, should not refuse her, now that she asked to be allowed to share in its prosperity, and that the North, which had grown rich by the war, should not hold back this help from a State reduced to poverty, and which asked for nothing that she was not willing to give something in return for. It was not altogether a question of profitable investment, but also one of justice. Surely a great country could afford it.

Mr. HOLLON, of Milwaukee, opposed the report on the ground that the States and not the General Government should do the work. Centralization was already threatening this country, and he wanted more work done by the States.

After advocacy by Mr. WETHERELL, of Philadelphia, Mr. TREVASANT, of Memphis and Mr. JONES, of Iowa, the report and resolution of Mr. MONROE, in favor of memorializing Congress to carry it into effect, were adopted by yeas 50, nays 15.

The vote was received with loud applause. A motion was adopted instructing the Executive Council to suggest to Congress the putting of the work of extending the canal into the hands of trustees, appointed one by each of the States of Missouri, West Virginia, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Maryland, Indiana, Wisconsin and Virginia, and one by the General Government. After accepting invitations of Norfolk and Petersburg to visit those cities next Tuesday, the Board adjourned till Monday.

Banquet at the Exchange Hotel—Speeches of Prominent Delegates.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—At the dinner tonight, at the Exchange Hotel, to the members of the National Board of Trade, there were present 300 persons, including nearly every leading citizen in Richmond. The toasts commenced with one to "Our Country," which was followed with music, the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie," both of which were loudly applauded. The toast welcoming guests in the name of Virginia was replied to by Mr. FRAILEY, of Philadelphia, President of the Board. He spoke of the sad separation which had occurred, but thanked God it was all over now, and the visitors feel that on the soil of Virginia they stood among their countrymen. The action of the Board today on the water line to the Mississippi showed, he said, the feeling toward Virginia. It was a desire to make her great that animated their breasts. This visit would not only be beneficial in a business point of view, but in a political view. He had seen around him since his arrival here men in whose hands he felt the future of the country would be safe. He thought the time would come when the whole of this continent would be one Government under the Star Spangled Banner. He felt that they had been received here in a way that created a feeling of brotherhood which would never die out. He proposed the sentiment, "Prosperity to the North, South, East and West, and especially to the City of Richmond." Three cheers were given for Mr. FRAILEY at the conclusion of his remarks.

The toast to commerce and agriculture was replied to by Mr. THOMAS, of St. Paul. He said Virginia had laid an empire on the altar of the Union to found a progressive nationality, and he was a citizen of Minnesota, a part of that nationality. Virginians had planted monuments of their industry and their virtue in every State in the West. He predicted for Virginia a great future in agriculture and commerce. Speaking of the vote on the water line to-day, he said Virginians were leaving State Rights and coming heavily out for centralization and consolidation. [Great laughter.] He gave as a sentiment, "The speedy completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad."

General WALBRIDGE, of New-York, responded to the toast of "Economy in public expenditures and a strict accountability of public agents." He said that the man that attempted to prevent the restoration of Virginia to the Union was an enemy to his country, [continued applause,] and he believed that was the President's opinion. He advocated strict economy in public expenditures.

Messrs. WETHERELL, of Philadelphia, and CULLEN, of St. Louis, also spoke in reply to toasts.

SPAIN.

Restoration of the Constitutional Guaranties.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—The constitutional guaranties, which were suspended some time ago as a measure of public safety, have been restored.

FRANCE.

M. Guizot on Political Affairs—His Advice to the Members of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—M. GUIZOT has written a letter to a member of the French Corps Legislatif on the political affairs of France. He advises the members to support the parliamentary empire.

AUSTRIA.

Prince Metternich at Vienna—Cause of His Return.

VIENNA, Dec. 4.—Prince METTERNICH, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, has arrived here. The object of his visit is to receive the instructions of his Government in regard to the questions at issue between Prussia and Austria.

CUBA.

Illness of General Lesca—Arrival of Troops from Cadiz—New Government Loan.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—General LESCA is sick, and General CARBO is ordered to relieve him of the command of the troops in the Cinco Villas District. A Spanish war-steamer arrived from Cadiz yesterday with a battalion of troops; also the family of Captain-General DE RODAS. The Spanish Bank will issue six millions in currency as an additional loan to the Government. The steamship *Bavaria* sailed for Hamburg to-day. Arrived, steamship *Rapidan* and brig *Havana*, from New-York; ship *David*, from Cardiff.

TEXAS.

Election Returns—Result Still Unknown—Total Vote in Galveston, 2,175.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 3.—The total vote here foots up 2,175. The count of the canvassers will not be known until to-morrow. REID, a negro, is believed to have been elected Clerk of the District Court. Austin, Williamson and Bell Counties have gone nearly unanimous for HAMILTON and HAYNES. In Travis County nearly half the white voters remained away from the polls. In this county HAMILTON's majority is about 200.

Nothing has been received from the other counties.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 3.—The total vote of this city is 2,350. Nothing definite is known, but it is believed that DAVIS, the Radical candidate for Governor, has carried Harris County by several hundred majority.

RICHMOND, Texas, Dec. 3.—There is a large Republican majority for DAVIS, for Governor, and for the Radical Congressmen in this county.

THE COLD SNAP.

Two Degrees Above Zero in Albany—The Canals Full of Ice—Numbers of Vessels Frozen in.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The mercury today indicated 2° above zero. A snow storm prevails this evening. Dispatches have been received here to-day announcing the condition of the canal as follows: At Amsterdam the ice in the canal is firm; but few boats are there. At Fonda the ice in the canal is two inches thick, with but one boat frozen in. At Canajoharie the canal is frozen over, and unless the weather moderates it will be closed for the season. The wind is east, with a prospect of a snow-squall; there are but few boats here. At Fort Plain the basin is covered with ice; there is but one boat there, and it is loaded with coal and bound for Chittenango. It will probably reach there next May, or early in June. From Ilion we learn that there are eighteen boats frozen in at that place. A few are already unloading, and preparing for Winter quarters. A Little Falls dispatch says: "There are only nine boats on Little Falls Canal; five bound West, and four bound East." At Fayetteville, Onondaga County, there is but little ice, and the boats are moving steadily both ways. At Rome it is snowing and freezing. There is one boat load of coal near Oriskany, and one load of grain at New-London, frozen in there. We are just starting an ice-break, to go west from this point, and hope to work every boat through from here. At White Hall the Champlain Canal is closed, but one boat remaining there, all the others having worked through by extraordinary efforts.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The Erie Canal is frozen over. The thermometer indicates ten degrees above zero.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The weather is cold. There is considerable ice in the canals, and the boats are moving slowly.

FIRES.

Burning of the Monsam House and Other Property in Kennebunk, Me.—Extent of the Topeka, Kansas, Fire.

KENNEBUNK, Me., Dec. 4.—Last night a fire broke out in the stable belonging to the old Monsam House and extended to the adjoining building, which was known as Jenkins' shop, and thence to the Monsam House and Danes' block, which was occupied by N. DANES, grocer; Miss WELLS, milliner; DANES & BONNER, lawyers, and the Ocean National Bank. A hall in the third story was occupied by the Good Templars. But for the standing walls of the block, the fire must have proved extensive. The loss is about $10,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 4.—The fire at Topeka, Kansas, was more disastrous than at first supposed. All the records of the Land Office and the journals of the House of Representatives were destroyed. At Fairburg, Ill., last night, the stores of N. F. SMALL & CO., BEACH & SCOTT, G. P. ELLIOTT & CO., and H. & R. PENDER, and the residence of Mr. COTTER were burned. The loss is about $50,000; the property destroyed was not half covered by insurance.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—A fire on Commercial-street to-day, caused damage to the amount of $3,000 to DYER & CO., dealers in tobacco, spices, &c., insured; and KNIGHT, CUTLER & CO., agents for the Roger William Flour Mills, $500; uninsured. The building was damaged to the amount of $1,500. A journeyman carpenter, named ROMULUS NEWCOMB, has been arrested on a charge of setting fire to the school house, at Newton Centre, which was destroyed a week or two since. He pleaded not guilty. He is held to bail in the sum of $6,000 for trial.

In Captivity—Story of an Escaped Prisoner of the Cheyennes—A Boston Girl Among Them.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 4.—The Junction City, Kansas, *Union* says: "CHAS. BROWN, who has been a captive for three years among the Cheyenne Indians and who has just escaped, states that there are in the hands of that tribe more than twenty white boys and girls, captives; among them HENRIETTA FLOYD, aged 16 years, a daughter of WM. H. FLOYD, furniture dealer of Boston. This girl was visiting friends in Texas with her brothers when the Indians captured them, killing the brothers and carrying her into captivity."

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SANDWICH, Mass., Dec. 4.—JOHN SHIELDS, aged about 70 years, committed suicide this evening by cutting his throat with a razor. He had shown symptoms of insanity of late.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—A petition, signed by 20,000 persons, was forwarded to Washington to-night, to be presented to Congress on Monday, asking the recognition of the Cuban rebels as belligerents.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—On the crossing, near the Kinderhook station, last evening, a carriage, containing a Mr. CRAIG and his wife was struck and demolished by the Boston express train, and Mr. CRAIG instantly killed, and his wife's spine was broken. The horse also was killed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—At the Metairie Course, to-day, the first race, mile dash, was won by *Morgan Scout*. The second race, three-mile heats, was walked over by *Helmbold*. The third race, a mile dash, was won by *Jeff. Jennings*. The fourth race, three-quarters of a mile dash, was won by *Nannie McNairy*.

TENNESSEE.

Andrew Johnson's New Schemes in Tennessee Politics—Commercial and Railroad Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Dec. 2, 1869.

Tennessee has not yet fully reaped the harvest of political strife which the passions of the war have sown. It was hoped by many that when the right of suffrage was restored to all the citizens entitled thereto, there would be an end of bitterness and strife. This might have resulted had it not been for the few bad spirits who seem to be determined to further their own selfish ends at the expense of the peace and prosperity of the State. Chief among these is ANDREW JOHNSON, who will not rest until he is restored to public position at Washington, where he can transfer to national politics the plots and schemes which are now the plague of our people. It was supposed when he was defeated for the Senate that his only course left was to ask a seat in Congress from the people of the First Congressional District, now represented acceptably by Judge R. R. BUTLER. But ANDREW has not yet given up all hopes of reaching the Senate, to succeed Mr. FOWLER.

The Legislature of our State, after contemptuously rejecting the Fifteenth Amendment, and trying again to bring the negro into the political arena by unfriendly legislation, has made provisions for a Constitutional Convention, the avowed objects of which are, first, to change the Franchise laws of the State, and second, to remove the entire Republican Judiciary, recently elected for eight years, and replace them with a Conservative Democratic Judiciary. These are objects as well understood now as they were when the registration was being manipulated in the interests of Democracy in the last canvass. But there are other things which that Convention may do, which it is not the purpose of JOHNSON's friends to make known to the people. The leading measure of this kind is to set aside the present Government of the State, including the Legislature, and supplant it with one friendly to JOHNSON. If successful in this, which from present indications is not unlikely, the friends of JOHNSON will claim that the election of HENRY COOPER to succeed Mr. FOWLER in the Senate is set aside and a nullity. The new Legislature, assembled under the new Constitution, will be the one next preceding the term beginning on the 4th March, 1861, and consequently the body to elect the Senator for that term. This plan is understood by JOHNSON's friends, and every effort will be made to carry it out. He was nominated as a delegate for his own county, but declined it, thinking that he could have more influence with the Constitution by refusing a seat in it. It will be remembered that there was a spirited contest in the Legislature over the number of delegates to compose the Convention, the Johnson party contending for seventy-five or one hundred, and the Anti-Johnson men for fifty. The latter party, believing JOHNSON desired a seat in the Convention, contended for fifty delegates, as that would have enlarged his constituency to four counties, in which he could not have been elected. Fixing the number at seventy-five was a triumph of JOHNSON's friends.

Another effort will be made in Middle and West Tennessee to secure a Convention opposed to giving the franchise to the negro. I am not able to say how this proposition is received there, but I learn candidates are making that issue. This is done with the impression that the Fifteenth Amendment will be rejected by the States, and that the franchise can be taken from the blacks without trouble.

This Convention is one, therefore, likely to effect materially the future of our State. The people fear it will lead to further conflict and trouble, and the Republicans will vote solid on the third Saturday in this month "No Convention."

COMMERCIAL AND RAILROAD NEWS.

Business is depressed and money scarce, seems to be the complaint on every hand. Business men are uneasy concerning the financial policy to be pursued by the Administration. Currency is scarce now and it is feared a speedy resumption of specie payments would involve us in almost total ruin. The policy to be adopted by Congress is anxiously anticipated.

The great work of this past week in railroad matters in East Tennessee was the consolidation of the East Tennessee and Virginia and East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Companies, making one road from Bristol to Chattanooga and Dalton, a distance of 242 miles. The new management is under THOMAS H. CALLOWAY, President, JOSEPH JAQUES Vice-President, and R. C. JACKSON Superintendent. This insures better management and a more profitable road. It is one of the most important roads of the South, and will eventually be one of the most profitable.

OMEGA.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Callers—Work by the Ways and Means and Census Committees—Coin and Currency Statement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—To-day is the first day this week that the President found himself sufficiently relieved from the press of business to receive visitors; consequently the rush to the White House was very great. The President's time was almost wholly occupied up to 3 o'clock in receiving his callers. Among them were Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court; Hon. Horace Greeley and Waldo Hutchins, Esq., of New-York; Senators Conkling, Warner, Williams, Stewart, Kellogg, Harris, Spencer, Drake and Cameron, with Lieutenant-Governor Lewis, Senator elect from Virginia; also, Representatives Logan, Van Horn, Starkweather and Asher. Among the prominent visitors here this week was Ex-Senator MORGAN, who came and went with a secrecy that betokened important business.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Ways and Means Committee had a long session to-day, but nothing of very great importance was transacted. Considerable progress was made on the bill, however, the principal subject discussed being the advisability of removing the duties from manufactured drugs. There is no prospect that the Committee will be able to present their bill before the first of the new year.

THE CENSUS COMMITTEE.

The Census Committee have finished their bill, but are still engaged on the details of their work. To-day was consumed on the various schedules which have not yet been completed. They will present their bill about the end of next week.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The coin balance in the Treasury this afternoon was $107,950,003 09, including the outstanding gold certificates, which amounted to $37,281,840. The currency balance was $11,325,579 11. The average premium on the one million bonds, purchased for the sinking fund, and on the two millions, subject to action of Congress, was 10 3-10 per cent.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

NAVY—SAFETY OF THE DICTATOR.

The apprehensions existing in some quarters concerning the safety of the iron-clad *Dictator*, will be quieted by the announcement that dispatches have been received at the Navy Department, dated Savannah, Ga., Dec. 3, announcing that the *Dictator* left Tybee Sound on the morning of the 2d inst., on her way to Key West. She had been detained within the bar by low water for about ten days. The *Dictator* is convoyed by two tugs, so that if anything serious had occurred information would almost at once have been received at the Navy Department.

Commander Louis C. Satori has been detached from the command of the *Ossipee*, on Jan. 1, and ordered to command the *Saranac*. Commander Russell, detached from equipment duty at Mare Island Navy Yard, on Jan. 1, and ordered to command the *Ossipee*. Surgeon R. C. Doane, detached from the *Michigan*, and ordered to report to the Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for special duty. Surgeon Theo. Wolverton, detached from the Laboratory at New-York, and ordered to the *Michigan*. Surgeon Chas. H. White, detached from the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to the Naval Laboratory at New-York. Captain James H. Spotts, ordered to equipment duty at Mare Island. Commander Henry A. Adams, ordered to duty at Philadelphia, connected with the shipment of coal for the navy. Lieutenant-Commander George H. Perkins, ordered to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.

The Lighthouse Board give notice that a fixed white light, varied by flashes every thirty seconds will be exhibitted on the evening of the 15th inst., and every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise, from the light station on and near the centre of Docket's or Semout's Island, in St. Croix River, opposite Red Beach, about twelve miles south of Calais, Me. The light is placed on the south end of the keeper's dwelling, which is a one and a half-story house, painted white.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

A memorial, signed by many prominent citizens of this District, will be presented to Congress on Monday, asking for the passage of a bill for a charter of incorporation for a joint stock company, to be designated "The Industrial Exhibition Company," and embodying such privileges and assistance as they think they may justly ask Congress to accord to an enterprise designed for the common benefit of the country. They are desirous of holding in Washington, during the year 1871, an exhibition of works of art and industry of all nations. Enough has already been done to show that the citizens of the District of Columbia alone are ready to invest a million and a half of dollars in the enterprise.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

A man from the West, named REAVIS, who was prominently active among the members during the last session, has returned to Washington to revive agitation on the subject of the removal of the capital.

BRADLEY VS. JUDGE FISHER.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-day, Judge WYLIE delivered the opinion in the case of JOSEPH W. BRADLEY, Sr., *vs.* Judge FISHER, in the suit for damages claimed by reason of the defendant making an order removing the plaintiff from the Bar for an alleged contempt of Court, sustaining the Court below. In giving judgment for the defendant on his plea, the order was made in line of duty. After reviewing the proceedings, Judge WYLIE says:

"The plaintiff makes no denial of the offence which occasioned the making of the order by Judge FISHER, except as to the time, and it was wholly immaterial whether the offence was committed one minute or one hour after the adjournment of the Court. Excess of jurisdiction does not render a Judge liable for such orders, but his evil motives must be shown. He argues at some length, and refers to the constitutional provision that no punishment shall be imposed without due process of law; that in the cases of members of the Bar, the summary proceeding was in due process of law, and it had been held that the disbarring of an attorney was not a punishment, but was an act of the Court to rid itself of a troublesome official. In this case the making of the order was not such a palpable usurpation of authority as would render a Judge liable. It was not properly a contempt of Court for which the order was made, but for threats made out of Court, and he did not think that any Court would say the Judge of the Criminal Court, in making this order, had exceeded his duty, although he might have taken another course by issuing a rule to show cause, &c."

PERSONAL.

Senator BROWNLOW and family have arrived here. His health is much better than it was last Winter.

THE CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $658,500.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York....	$50,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis.......	50,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans.	50,000
To national banks....................................	111,201
Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for national banks as security for circulation............	342,508,850
And for public deposits..........................	19,388,000
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week..	152,050
Total amount burned..................................	18,003,872
Fractional currency issued for bills destroyed during the week..............................	112,149
Total amount issued therefor....................	17,809,350
Balance due for mutilated notes.................	194,522
Bank circulation outstanding at this date...	299,737,318
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week......................................	448,400

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SHADOWS.

Oh, sadly fall on hill and lea
The shadows of the weary day;
And, wafted from the wailing sea,
A low long murmur seems to say,
To say:
"Shine on, thou golden sun;
Thine hour will soon be done!
Ah! well-a-day!"

Cold drives the rain upon the world,
And homeless is the north wind's cry;
And, 'mid the darkness, thickly curled,
Sad tones of sorrow seem to sigh,
To sigh:
"Bloom on, thou shining rose;
Thy short life soon will close,
For thou must die!"

Oh, sadly fall on loving hearts
The shadows of life's weary way,
And, heedless of the tear that starts,
A mournful message seems to say,
To say:
"Thee and thy love the tomb
Soon, soon will fold in gloom;
Ah! well-a-day!"

SIR PHILIP'S WOOING.

BY BABINGTON WHITE.

From the Belgravia Annual.

"Well, sirrah, what is your news of the house to which I directed you?" asked Sir Philip Stanmore of his servant, as that worthy entered the baronet's lodging, flushed and breathless as if with hurried walking. "Is the lady I saw at the play last night maid, wife, or widow?"

"She is the lady of a wealthy gentleman from the country, Sir Philip, answered the valet, "Master Humprey Mardyke."

"My cousin Mardyke, as I live!" exclaimed the baronet.

"Your cousin, Sir?"

"Yes, fellow, a cousin I never met, but whose father I knew well enough twenty years ago. I have little cause to love this Humphrey Mardyke, for he inherited a fine old place in Warwickshire, which, but for his existence, might have come to me. And so that lovely girl is my cousin Humphrey's wife! I saw her but a few minutes, when she removed her mask for coolness; but I swear I am over head and ears in love with her. Never did I look upon a fairer face. Did you ask all the questions I bade you?"

"Yes, Sir Philip; I contrived to scrape acquaintance with Master Mardyke's servant, a country fellow. The house is only a lodging house, but the gentleman is rich. They see few visitors, and have been only six months married."

"Good; I will call upon my cousin this afternoon."

In all the libertine Court of Charles Stuart there were few men more deeply dyed in sin than Philip Stanmore. He had begun life with every advantage, but had wasted his substance among the most profligate men of the day, and now lived chiefly by his profits at the gaming table, and by the victimisation of younger men fresh from the Provinces, who, in their ignorance of court and town, regarded the accomplished Baronet as the arbiter of taste and fashion. He had spent a handsome fortune, and yet had the reputation of the wealth he had wasted. At thirty-seven years of age he had learned the sharper's wisdom, and tried to hoodwink his friends and creditors as to the real state of his purse. Sir Philip had never married; but the time had now come in which he felt the necessity of some happy stroke in the matrimonial market. He was still an eminently handsome man, and on the strength of an occasional epigram and a few graceful love songs modeled upon the verses of Lord Rochester, and popular among the beauties of the Court, he enjoyed the reputation of a very pretty wit and poet. Trading upon these gifts, it must go hard with him if he failed to fascinate some wealthy maid or widow. But in the meantime Sir Philip was so ardent an admirer of beauty as to be won by the first glance of a lovely face, and so firm a believer in his own powers of conquest that he fancied he had only to secure access to the fair stranger whose charms had attracted his bold, roving gaze in the crowded playhouse in order to obtain her good graces. His surprise on finding the name of the lady was very great, and not altogether unpleasant.

"Humphrey Mardyke," he muttered, as he paced the room to and fro when his servant had left him, "Humphrey Mardyke, that smooth favorite of fortune, whom my rich uncle chose for his heir for love of a woman who had jilted him to marry the lad's father! Was there ever such a reason for favoritism? And so that lovely creature is the wife of my country cousin,—a woman born to adorn a Court. I will call upon these newly-found relations without an hour's delay."

The Baronet put on his plumed hat, and then paused to contemplate himself thoughtfully in the glass before leaving his lodgings.

"The crow's feet begin to show, Phil," he said to himself; "'tis time thou wert promoted to the holy estate of matrimony, couldst thou but find an object worthy so great a sacrifice."

He strolled slowly down the staircase and came out into the street, where he gave many a careless greeting to acquaintance as he made his way to the neighborhood of Covent Garden, in which locality his kinsman's lodging was situated.

Master Mardyke was out, the servant told him; but his lady was within, and alone.

Sir Philip was in no wise displeased to avail himself of this opportunity. He bade the man announce his name, and followed so swiftly on the lacquey's heels that Mistress Mardyke had no time to decline his visit.

He introduced himself with a perfect grace that went far to set the lady at her ease. The lovely face that had caught his attention in the playhouse appeared to him still more enchanting in the broad light of day, and the girlish timidity of manner, which testified to the young wife's provincial rearing, seemed to him only to enhance the charm of her youthful beauty. He set to work at once to ingratiate himself into her favor by his lively description of town life and town pleasures, of which she was thoroughly ignorant.

"I cannot get my husband to take any interest in London," she said. "He is always sighing for Holmwood and his rural occupations."

"He is an ardent sportsman, I presume?"

"Yes," replied the lady with a sigh; "he hunts from October to April, and in Summer time is occupied wholly with the care of his farms."

"A dull life for you, Madam."

To this proposition Constance Mardyke was fain to assent; but she hastened to declare that Humphrey was the most indulgent of husbands, and that it ill became her to be discontented.

Master Mardyke came in while his wife was praising him, and on Sir Philip introducing himself as a kinsman, gave that gentleman a hearty welcome to his lodgings.

"It is vastly kind in you to seek us out, cousin, all things considered," he said. "I feared my Uncle Antony's will might have set you against me; but I see you are too generous to grudge me the favor which habits and the neighborhood won for me from the old man, while you were following the King's fortunes abroad."

On this they shook hands a second time, and the Baronet offered to introduce his kinsman to society which would make London pleasant to him during his sojourn.

"'Tis but a desert at best, unless one knows the right people," said Sir Philip. "You must dine with me this afternoon, Cousin Mardyke—a mere bachelor's dinner; in the evening we will escort your lady to some pleasure gardens, where she will see the beauties of the Court. She will find their graces but faded and artificial beside her own fresh loveliness," he added with a low bow.

After some slight hesitation, Humphrey Mardyke accepted his cousin's invitation; and from this time the Baronet scarce allowed a day to pass without showing some attention to the country gentleman and his wife. He contrived to make himself equally agreeable to both. Before a month had passed, Humphrey had learned to take pleasure in all the dissipations of his cousin's profligate existence; while Constance had fallen into a fatal habit of making comparisons between her husband's countrybred plainness of speech and manner and the subtle charm of Sir Philip Stanmore's discourse, which flattered without seeming to flatter. She would have recoiled with horror from the idea that this man was more to her than any acquaintance should be to a married woman; yet she found the hours between his visits long and heavy; and as the time drew near for the return to Warwickshire, she looked forward with supreme dislike to the dullness of her country home.

The time came at last, however, when the return journey could no longer be delayed. The London visit had cost Humphrey a year's income; for he had lost considerable sums to Sir Philip at cards, and had paid heavy scores for tavern dinners given to that gentleman and his boisterous hard-drinking friends. Nor was this the only objection to London dissipation. Constance Mardyke was beginning to lose the freshness of her beauty in the feverish atmosphere of pleasure gardens and playhouses. Her spirits were fitful, her nights sleepless, and her manner altogether changed from its girlish gayety to the weary languid listlessness of a woman of fashion.

It was in vain that Sir Philip entreated his cousin to remain longer in London. The hunting season was close at hand, and Humphrey was obstinate.

"You must spend your Christmas at Holmwood, Philip," he said cordially; but Constance did not second the invitation. She stood a little way apart, but the Baronet saw she waited anxiously for his reply.

He made the answer a doubtful one. He had so many invitations for Christmas; but, if possible, would spend a few nights at his cousin's house.

"I should like to see Holmwood once more," he said. "I was there when a boy, and well remember the fine old place, which my father was foolish enough to tell me might be my own some day. Do not think I envy your ownership, Humphrey. You make a better squire than I should have done."

With this they parted: with much cordiality between the two men—with a reserve that was almost coldness on the part of Constance. Her hand trembled faintly as she gave it to Sir Philip, and the one piercing glance which he shot into her eyes as she raised them timidly to his face, told him that his tactics had been successful. He had played his cards with supreme caution, taking care that no word of his should offend the wife's modesty, or give her an excuse for banishing him from her presence. By every assiduous attention he had made his friendship valuable to her, and he trusted to the future to recompense him for the trouble he had taken.

Christmas drew near, after an interval that had seemed bleak and dreary to Constance Mardyke, fair as was the home to which she and her husband returned when they left London. To Humphrey the autumn months had brought pleasant occupation; and he fancied the simple course of their country life must needs be as agreeable to Constance as it was to himself; especially as she made no complaint of the dulness of her existence, and, indeed, contrived to assume an air of gaiety in his presence which beguiled him into a complete belief in her happiness. She was no skilled hypocrite, but a secret consciousness of her own wicked folly had taught her artifice. The pain of parting with Philip Stanmore had awakened her to the shameful truth. It was not as a common acquaintance that she had learned to take pleasure in his society. Unconsciously she had allowed his influence to become paramount in her mind, to the utter destruction of her happiness.

As Christmas approached, she was tortured by suspense, now hoping for his coming, now praying that he might not come.

"What good can arise from his visit?" she asked herself; "the place will seem only drearier when he is gone."

But however she might argue with herself, the secret feeling of her heart was an ardent desire to see Philip Stanmore again; and when his horse galloped up to the gothic porch of Holmwood House one fine December afternoon, it seemed to her as if dulness and sorrow vanished before the coming of that expected guest.

He came quite alone, unattended by his servant, who knew a little too much of his master's life to be safely trusted in a country house, where his tongue might have been fatally busy to the Baronet's detriment.

Sir Philip was not a hunting man, and his mornings were given wholly to the society of his hostess. Humphrey had a perfect confidence in his wife, and knew no thought of jealousy. The Baronet was, moreover, ten years his senior, and the simple, country gentleman had no idea of the insidious power that lurks in the coversation of an accomplished courtier and diplomatist.

Left thus to their own resources, it was not long before the acquaintance between Sir Philip Stanmore and Constance Mardyke ripened into something more than friendship. Sir Philip knew himself to be beloved, and after a prudential delay ventured to reveal his own hopeless passion. The avowal came when his victim's entanglement made her too weak even to assume indignation, and she could only implore him to be silent and to leave her.

"It was an evil hour in which we met," she said. "You know not how much I owe my husband for his disinterested affection. I was a penniless girl when he chose me for his wife, and from that hour to this have known nothing but the most indulgent kindness from his hands."

Sir Philip responded to this speech by a lamentation of his own unworthiness, and an expression of his warm regard for Humphrey. He pretended that his avowal had escaped him against his own will, and promised to offend no more.

"Forget what I have told you," he said imploringly. "Your friendship is more to me than the love of other women. Trust me, Constance, and I will try to prove myself worthy of that friendship."

Reassured by this declaration, Constance no longer urged the curtailment of Sir Philip's visit, nor did he again offend her by any allusion to his guilty passion. The days passed rapidly in the dangerous pleasure of his society, while the evenings were rendered profitable to him by games at cards, in which his superior skill generally made him a winner. Humphrey could afford to lose, and lost with a good grace, little knowing how welcome his coin was to the empty pockets of his elegant kinsman. The simple-minded country gentleman had a perfect belief in his cousin's friendship, and gave him his entire confidence upon every subject.

"Yes," he said once, when Sir Philip had been congratulating him on his good fortune, "there are few finer estates than Holmwood; and should anything happen to me in the hunting field, my widow will be one of the richest women in the county."

"What, are you so prudent as to have made your will already, cousin?"

"I made it a month after my marriage. A hunting man had need be prepared for the worst. In default of a son, my wife will inherit every acre and every sixpence I possess."

Sir Philip had been artfully leading the conversation to this very point. Much as he admired, nay, after his own fashion, loved Constance Mardyke, it was far from his thoughts to encumber himself with a runaway wife, a penniless woman, whose dishonored career would be a burden to himself in the future. Very different would be his prospects should some accident remove the owner of Holmwood from his pathway.

Once assured that the estate was secure to Constance in the event of her husband's death, Sir Philip gave himself up to guilty dreams and guilty wishes; and if a wish could have killed Humphrey Mardyke, that gentleman would not have had long to live.

With Christmas came other guests to Holmwood: Constance Mardyke's father, a gray-haired country parson, a squire and his wife with a couple of pretty girls from their home at some twenty miles' distance, and a young man called Basil Hungerford, a bachelor cousin of Humphrey's. To these guests Sir Philip contrived to make himself infinitely agreeable; and the festival season passed with much mirth and joviality on the part of all except the hostess, whose guilty conscience weighed heavily upon her amid these simple domestic pleasures. On New Year's Day there was to be a great meet and hunting-breakfast at a market town thirty miles from Holmwood, and Humphrey Mardyke had given his promise to be present at the public breakfast as well as in the hunting field. This would oblige him to leave home on the previous day; and on hearing this, Sir Philip declared his intention to depart at the same time.

"I came here from Lord Scarsdale's," he said. "His place is but fifteen miles distant, as you know, and my road will lie with yours for ten miles of the way. We can go together, cousin. I promised Scarsdale to return long before this; but you have made my visit so agreeable, it is hard to tear myself away."

Sir Philip and his host set out together on the appointed morning, accompanied by Basil Hungerford. Constance came to the porch to bid her husband and guests good-bye. She was looking paler than usual, and strangely careworn, as it seemed to her husband, who looked at her anxiously as he bent down from his saddle to give her his farewell kiss.

"Why you are as pale as a ghost, my darling," he said; "what is amiss?"

She assured him, in hurried accents, that there was nothing amiss; she was only a little tired.

Sir Philip Stanmore was the last to bid her good-bye, and as he did so he contrived to slip a letter secretly into her hand. Had she been inclined to reject the missive, she could not have done so; but she had indeed little inclination to decline this first letter which she had ever received from him. As the horses galloped away down the avenue leading to the park gates, she hurried to her room to read the Baronet's communication at her leisure.

It was a passionate love letter, in which the writer dwelt despairingly on the agony of this parting, deploring in eloquent words the fate that severed him from the only woman he had ever truly loved. Weakly, fondly she dwelt upon these passionate words, and her tears fell fast upon the letter before she folded it and hid it in the bosom of her dress. For two days she was to be alone; ample leisure in which to dwell upon a missive that seemed to her like a first love-letter. Humphrey had written to her but seldom before their marriage, and his epistles were very poor and schoolboy-like when compared with the composition of the courtly wit and rhymester.

Throughout those two long days of solitude Constance Mardyke was haunted by thoughts of the man who had won her heart from the path of duty. Vainly did she endeavor to banish his image from her mind. He had taken too complete a possession of her womanly wits, and happiness in a lifelong separation from him seemed impossible to her.

The day appointed for the hunt was wet and stormy, and she roamed listlessly through the empty rooms, listening to the rain beating against the windows, and toward evening trying to distinguish the sound of horses' hoofs in the avenue. But night closed in, and her husband did not return. She sat up late waiting for him, but at midnight he had not arrived.

"He will come to-morrow, no doubt," she said, as she dismissed the servants and retired to her own room. Strange dreams haunted her that night—dreams with which the sound of the falling rain mingled dismally. She fancied she was walking with her husband through the rain and darkness upon the road by which he must needs return; but although they seemed to walk rapidly, they could make no progress. One particular turn of the road, with three gaunt poplars growing on one side, and on the other some pollard willows shading a stagnant pool, a spot she remembered well, was always before her in that weary nightmare-like dream.

She woke in the morning unrefreshed and low-spirited, to drag through another day. It was growing toward dusk, when she rose with a sense of weariness from her tapestry frame, and opened the cabinet in which she had hidden Sir Philip's letter. An idle fancy had seized her to read it once more before her husband's return, and then she might perhaps bring herself to destroy the precious document. She opened the door of the cabinet, took out the letter, and began to reperuse the lines that were already but too familiar to her. As she read the first words, a faint sound near at hand, like a half-suppressed sigh, startled her. She looked up suddenly, clutching the guilty letter to her breast, and in a mirror opposite the open door she saw the reflection of her husband's face. He was standing on the threshold. She turned, in supreme confusion, to meet him. He stood within the doorway, his countenance, as it seemed to her, gravely reproachful; but before she could utter a word, the familiar figure melted into thin air. She hurried to the landing place outside the door, but there was no living creature there. The thing which she had seen was a shadow. She fell at the foot of the great staircase in a dead swoon, and it was not till an hour afterward that her maid found her there, with Sir Philip's letter clasped in her hand. Her first thoughts on recovering consciousness was a fear lest this letter should have been seen; but throughout her swoon she had held her crumpled paper tightly.

"Has my husband come home?" she asked.

"No, Madam."

"You are quite sure?"

"Yes, indeed, Madam," the girl answered, with surprise.

That night passed and there were no tidings of Humphrey Mardyke, although his groom, who brought home the horse on which his master had hunted, said he had expected to find him at home.

"He left the Wetherby before I did," said the man, "but I believe he had some notion of breaking the journey at Scarsdale Castle. I heard Sir Philip Stanmore give him the invitation to lie there for a night as they parted company at the cross roads on Monday last."

This seemed likely enough, and the prolonged absence of the master gave no uneasiness to the household at Holmwood, though Constance could not banish the memory of that pale shadowy figure, so like and yet so different from life, which she had seen in the twilight. To the servants she had not dared to mention this figure, believing it an emanation of her own guilty mind, and fearing their ridicule of her folly, or possibly their suspicion of her sin. She waited anxiously for her husband's return, resolved to welcome him with affection and to struggle with all her might against her fatal regard for Sir Philip. Unhappily, the opportunity to fulfill this penitent resolve was not to be afforded to her. Next day passed without any tidings of the absent, and on the following evening there came the news of her husband's murder. He had been found shot through the heart, lying on the brink of the stagnant pool, at that very spot she had seen in her dream.

The country was up in arms to discover the doer of this evil deed. Humphrey Mardyke had been as popular as he was wealthy, and people were eager to see his assassin brought to justice. Lord Scarsdale was one of the witnesses at the inquest. He described how his guest had left him at noon, intending to ride straight home. He had another guest, who had left him at the same hour; but the roads of the two men lay in opposite directions, for Sir Philip Stanmore was to ride to a town twenty miles distant from Scarsdale on the London road, there to find a coach that plied to and fro the metropolis.

This was all Lord Scarsdale could tell. He had seen the two gentlemen part company at the lodge gates, and had then returned to his house.

The inquest was brief, and threw little light upon the circumstances under which Humphrey Mardyke had met his death. His pockets had been emptied of their contents, by hasty hands, for they were turned inside out. His horse was discovered loose in a field some distance from the scene of the murder, and the state of his mud-stained garments gave evidence to the fact that the fatal shot had been fired while he was still in the saddle. Who could doubt that the deed was the work of some highway robber? Humphrey Mardyke had not an enemy in the world, and what personal motive could prompt so vile an assassination except the vulgar greed of gain? A large reward was offered for the apprehension of the murderer; but days and weeks went by, and no information was brought to Holmwood, or to the little country town where the inquest had been held. News was slow to travel in those days, and three weeks elapsed before Constance received a letter of condolence from Sir Philip Stanmore—a letter in which he dwelt with generous warmth upon the merits of the deceased and delicately forbore from any allusion to his passion for her who was now free to return his affection. Weak and wicked as she had been, Constance Mardyke lamented her husband's untimely fate with genuine grief. The thought of her own guilty preference for another man filled her with self-reproach, and now that it was too late to atone for her error, the error seemed doubly base. She was not, however, suffered to mourn long in her country solitude. Within two months of her husband's death Sir Philip paid another visit to Holmwood, riding over from his friend Lord Scarsdale's, as on the previous occasion, in order to give a kind of accidental appearance to his coming.

He had not been many hours at Holmwood before he assumed the speech and bearing of a lover, nor did he fail to win the widowed girl from her penitential grief. In the presence of the observant old butler he was, however, carefully ceremonious. It was too early yet to show his cards, except to the weak girl, of whose heart and mind he had long ago made himself master. A faint flash of triumph brightened his eyes every time he glanced round the noble room, or toward the wide expanse of park and wood before the old Tudor windows. The only obstacle to his possession of this place and all its belongings had been removed from his pathway. He knew that he had but to wait a fitting time in which to claim the widow and her fortune, nor did he leave Holmwood until he had made Constance promise two things: first, that she would come shortly to London, where change of air and scene would help to banish the haunting memory of the dead; and secondly, that she would become Lady Stanmore as soon as a decent period of mourning had elapsed. While talking of her dead husband she had told Sir Philip, somewhat reluctantly, of the strange vision she had seen on the threshold of her bedchamber. But this apparition he ridiculed as the work of a distempered fancy.

"It is little wonder for you to see ghosts in the solitude of this dull old house," he said; and it was upon this that he persuaded her to consent to a sojourn in town.

Once in London, remote from village gossips, he knew that it would be easy for him to hasten the marriage which would make him master of Humphrey's noble estate; and he had pressing need that this change should take place speedily, as his finances were at the lowest ebb.

His hopes were not disappointed. Constance Mardyke came to London, accompanied only by her faithful serving woman. She occupied the lodgings in which she had lived with her husband during the previous year, and being utterly ignorant of all business matters, and without friends in the metropolis, she very soon allowed Sir Philip to assume the management and to obtain the complete control of her affairs. No suspicion of mercenary motives on his side had ever entered her mind. she supposed him to be as wealthy as he was fashionable, a delusion which he took good care to sustain. He thus became, even before his marriage with the widow, absolute master of Humphrey Mardyke's fortune.

Sis Philip was not, however, less eager for the celebration of the marriage, and at the close of the Summer Constance consented to become his wife. They started for Holmwood almost immediately after the marriage ceremony, the bridegroom secretly eager to inspect the estate which was now his own. He found it even wider in extent than he had hoped, and was much gratified by the reception he met with among the tenantry, who were facinated by his easy, affable manners, and somewhat inclined to prefer him to the late lord of the soil.

For some months the novel grandeurs and occupations of his position made life tolerably agreeable to the Baronet; but he was a man of restless nature and long habits of dissipation. The time came when he grew weary of Holmwood; weary too of his wife's society, as it seemed to Constance, who kept a close watch on the changes of her husband's countenance. The accomplished courtier, who had been so devoted as a lover, was now often moody and absent-minded, and when his wife questioned him with tender anxiety, was sorely puzzled to account for his gloom.

"Now, Constance, few men who think at all are without some subject for dark thoughts," he said impatiently. "You must not watch me so closely by day and night. The truth of the matter is, Holmwood is too dull a residence for a man who has spent his life in the society of a Court. We must live in London if you would see me cheerful. There is a funeral atmosphere in this place, as if it were haunted by the shadows of every master who ever inhabited it in the past."

"What, Philip, have you seen a ghost?"

"No, Constance, I am too much a man of the world for that; but the dullness of the place gives me bad dreams."

"Yes, I have heard you cry out in your sleep," answered his wife thoughtfully.

"Indeed! Have I uttered words that you could distinguish?"

"Not often. Once you spoke of the place where they found my husband. 'Under the willows by that black stagnant pool!' you cried. Strange, is it not, that the place should haunt you in your dreams, as it haunted me on the night before the murder?"

Sir Philip's brow darkened in gloomy thought, but he made no reply to his wife's speech. He left her presently to ride alone, and an idle fancy took him to the spot of which she had spoken—the bend in the road where three tall poplars stood out black against the winter sky, and where the pollard willows bent their wierd trunks across a shallow stagnant pool. He looked at the place for some minutes, lost in thought, and then turned and galloped home again, as if the foul fiend had been behind him.

From this time he daily became more restless in his habits and gloomy in his temper. The wealth that he had won for himself could not give him happiness. His wife's beauty had no longer power to charm the fickle mind that had ever sought new conquests; nor was her gentle yielding nature calculated to maintain ascendency over his fitful soul. He had determined to go to London soon after the beginning of the new year, and if possible to go there alone.

On the anniversary of the night on which the shadow of Humphrey Mardyke had appeared to his wife, it came again, but this time to the new master of Holmwood, who met the ghostly form of his dead rival in the corridor upon which his bedchamber opened. Again it was in the early twilight that the vision appeared, pale, grave, reproachful of aspect, with fixed eyes and solemn motion; and again Sir Philip tried to convince himself, as he had tried to convince Constance, that the figure was but the emanation of a disturbed brain. He did not succeed in this attempt, however. Men were prone to superstition in those days, and the Baronet was inclined to regard this spectral visit as an omen of his own untimely death.

He was on the point of starting for London next day, after declaring that he would not spend a night in that accursed haunted house, when a couple of messengers came from the nearest town to request his immediate presence there. Something had transpired which promised to throw light upon the cirumstances of Humphrey Mardyke's assassination, and the country magistrate wanted the attendance of Sir Philip and Lady Stanmore—the latter to identify some property which was supposed to have belonged to her first husband.

The Baronet's face grew ghastly pale as one of the men stated their errand. He was at first inclined to resist the summons, on the plea of his journey to London; but the elder of the two men declared the magistrate's orders to be imperative. They were not to leave Holmwood without Sir Philip; and Lady Stanmore was to follow immediately, in her coach or on horseback, as might be most convenient to herself.

"It is not a four miles' ride," said the man, with grim politeness, as Sir Philip and he rode abreast along the avenue. The Baronet said nothing. This species of summons was strangely like an arrest; but any attempt at resistance would have been worse than useless. He saw that both men were fully armed, and that their horses were as good as his own.

Arrived at the town he was conducted at once to the chief inn, where he found one of the county magistrates, Lord Scarsdale, and some other gentlemen seated in the principal chamber awaiting his coming.

The magistrate received him with steady politeness; but his familiar friend, Lord Scarsdale, saluted him coldly, and scarce touched the hand which he offered.

"You were not present at the inquest held on the remains of Mr. Humphrey Mardyke, I believe, Sir Philip Stanmore?" said the magistrate.

"I was not. I was in London at the time, and did not even know of my friend's unhappy fate, Nor should I have been able to offer any evidence had I been present at the inquest."

"Indeed! You were in London at the time. Can you swear to having reached London on the 4th of January in last year?"

"Certainly, if there is any occasion for my taking an oath on the subject, which I cannot myself apprehend. Lord Scarsdale is aware that I left his house at noon on the third of the month, with the avowed intention of riding to Gorsham, on the London road, there to join the mail coach."

"And you never saw Mr. Mardyke after bidding him good-bye at Scarsdale gates?"

"Never. Our ways lay separate from the moment of leaving the gates."

"And how about your horse, Sir Philip—what became of him when you joined the coach?"

"I left him at the inn at Gorsham, to be brought up to London by a pack-horse driver next day."

"Will you swear that you were not in Haverfield village on the night of the 3d of January, several hours after the mail-coach left Gorsham, and that you did not there exchange a broken-knee'd horse and a gold watch for a sound animal?"

Sir Philip started and grew deadly pale.

"I was never in any place called Haverfield in my life, that I am aware of," he said, "nor did I ever make such a bargain as that you speak of."

"Indeed?" replied the magistrate. "Then Lord Scarsdale's groom must be mistaken as to the identity of a horse which was offered for sale here in yesterday's market, and which he swore to be yours—a bay gelding, with a white streak on one side of the face. Did you ever own such a horse, Sir Philip?"

"Nay," interposed Lord Scarsdale, while the baronet hesitated, "he cannot deny that the horse was once his. I remember the animal perfectly, and will swear to the watch as Humphrey Mardyke's."

"The watch?" gasped Sir Philip.

"Yes," replied the magistrate, producing a massive gold watch. "On being questioned, the man who offered the horse for sale declared himself to be an innkeeper at Haverfield. He received this watch and a broken knee'd horse from a traveler who took shelter at his house on the night of the 3d of January, after having broken his horse's knees in the attempt to jump a five-barred gate that divided a short cut across fields from the main road. The man exchanged a good horse of his own for the injured animal and this watch, which he was wearing yesterday. His account of the circumstance seemed thoroughly honest, and his voluntary description of the traveler tallies in every respect with your appearance. You will scarcely be surprised, therefore, Sir Philip, that I considered it my duty to order your arrest, under the suspicion of being a party to the death of your wife's first husband."

"The story is a tissue of lies," cried the Baronet, "a conspiracy."

"In that case you can have no objection to see the man who offered the horse for sale, and whom we found wearing this watch," answered the magistrate; and at a nod from him a respectable-looking countryman entered the room.

He swore immediately to the identity of Sir Philip Stanmore with the traveler who had taken shelter at his house, drenched to the skin, and worn out with a cross-country ride on the night of the 3d of January. His evidence was perfectly clear and straightforward, and no questioning of Sir Philip's could shake his statements. Lady Stanmore had now arrived, and on being shown the watch at once recognized it as her late husband's property. She had yet to learn the awful inference to be drawn from the manner of its recovery.

"If you are indeed unconcerned in this business, it will be easy for you to find an alibi, Sir Philip," said the magistrate; "but in the meantime you must consider yourself under arrest, and I shall be compelled to order your removal to the town jail, there to await your trial at the next Assizes."

Constance uttered a cry of horror on hearing this, and sank, half fainting, into the chair that had been placed for her. Sir Philip had by this time recovered his usual self-possession. He protested against his arrest as an infamous and preposterous proceeding.

"In all probability this man is himself the assassin," he said.

"We have the evidence of Lord Scarsdale and his groom as to the identity of the horse, Sir Philip. It is that which justifies your arrest."

"And I have twenty people at command who will swear that I was at home at Haverfield all through the day of the murder," said the innkeeper.

Sir Philip Stanmore was removed to the town jail, after having been compelled to surrender his sword and traveling pistols. He parted tenderly from his wife, who believed him the victim of some fatal error, and who would fain have accompanied him to his prison. This he forbade, and departed between his jailers in haughty silence, after giving his wife the address of a London lawyer, whom she was to summon immediately to his aid. A month would elapse before the Assizes, and if the Baronet were indeed as innocent as he protested himself to be, there could be no great difficulty in proving the fact of his journey to London. It was impossible for him to have reached London on the 4th, if he had been at Haverfield at the hour mentioned.

He was not destined again to face his accusers. His health, which had been in a declining state ever since his coming to Holmwood, broke down completely under the misery of his position, and an attack of jail fever brought him to a grave at least less shameful than that which would have awaited him as a condemned murderer. On the night before his death he sent for his wife, and to her ears alone confessed his crime. He had turned his horse's head about immediately after leaving Scarsdale gates, had ridden across a common that skirted Humphrey's road home, and had overtaken him by the three poplars, where he shot him through the heart without a moment's parley. He stopped to rifle his victim's pockets, in order that the act might seem that of a highway robber, and had then ridden off across the country, reckless which way he went in the great horror and agony that came upon him after the commission of the crime. At Haverfield, finding his horse completely lame, and having very little money, he had been compelled to offer the dead man's watch as a temptation to the landlord, who, seeing the traveler's distress, drove a hard bargain for his own animal.

"It was for your sake I did the deed, Constance," he said; and the unhappy woman believed him. "There was only his life between us. I knew that you loved me, and in the last half hour before I left Scarsdale I came to the desperate resolve that ended in your husband's death. The act was as mad as it was wicked, and I can truly swear that I have never known an hour's peace of mind since it was done."

He died at daybreak; and Constance returned broken hearted to Holmwood, there to lead a life of solitude and repentant sorrow for a few years, at the end of which time she fell into a decline and died, leaving the fine old place to fall into the hands of her first husband's distant relations, who came from a northern shire to take possession of the estate, and who were never troubled in their occupancy by the shadow of Humphrey Mardyke.

Failings are Comforts at Eighty.—I have got very deaf. What a blessing! There is such a lot of silly talk I cannot hear—such scandals, &c.

My eyes are failing. How fortunate I do not see a tythe of the folly and wickedness that is going on around me! I am blind to faults which would provoke me to censure.

I have lost my teeth, and my voice is not very audible. Well, I find it is of no use babbling to folks who won't listen, so I save my breath for better purposes. I don't show my teeth where I can't bite. I venture on no tough meat.

My taste is not so discriminating as of yore, and the good is that I am more easily satisfied, don't keep finding fault, am contented, and thankful. A nice palate is a plague I have got rid.

My joints are rather stiff. Well, if they were ever so supple, I do not want to go to see sights, hear concerts, make speeches, carouse at feasts.

I am not so strong as I was; but for what do I need to be stout. I am not going to wrestle or fight with anybody. My morals are greatly improved.

My brain is not so clear as in my younger days, and all the better, for I am neither so hot-headed, nor so opinionated. I forget a thousand injuries.—*A fragment left by William Jerdan, author of Men I Have Known, &c.*

Recollections of Burns.—In a new edition of his poems is incorporated a good deal of miscellaneous information about Robert Burns, gained from the poet's widow. His domestic habits are thus sketched:

"The family breakfasted at 9 o'clock. If he lay long in bed awake he was always reading. At all meals he had a book beside him on the table. He did his work in the forenoon, and was seldom engaged professionally in the evening. Dined at 2 o'clock when he dined at home. Was fond of plain things, and hated tarts, pies and puddings. When at home in the evening, he employed his time in writing and reading, with the children playing about him. Their prattle never disturbed him in the least. Had but rarely company in the evening. Was much occupied composing his songs, most of which he wrote several times over. 'Had plenty of excise paper, and scrawled away.' Mrs. Burns thinks he chiefly composed while riding and walking, and wrote from memory after he came in. Was not a good singer, but had a very correct ear. Could 'step a tune' rudely on the fiddle, but was no player. Sometimes took this method of satisfying himself as to the modulations of a tune. Was very particular with his letters when of any consequence; and uniformly wrote a scroll before the principal. Went to bed generally at 11 o'clock, and sometimes a little sooner. Went to church frequently in the forenoon; went often to Mr. Inglis', the Dissenting clergyman. Never took supper, and never drank by himself at home. The drink then was chiefly rum and gin; very little whisky was used. Burns never spoke English, but very correct Scotch." The following are memoranda on Burns' bearing to his children and on his last illness: "At the time of his death Robert was only 10, Francis 7, William 5 and James 2. When at home in the evening he heard them say their lessons, and took pleasure in explaining everything that they had difficulty in comprehending. Was most strict in impressing on their minds the value and beauty and necessity of truth. He would have forgiven them any slight fault, but to have told a lie was in his eyes almost an inexpiable offence. He used to read the Bible to William, Francis and Robert; and William was in the habit of remarking after his death, 'Mother, I cannot see those sublime things in the Bible that my father used to see.' Burns thought himself dying before he went to the Brow, (a sea-bathing place on the Selway.) He seemed afraid, however, of dwelling on the subject, considering Mrs. Burns' situation. On one occasion he said distinctly, "Don't be afraid; I'll be more respected a hundred years after I'm dead than I am at present.' He was not above a week (a fortnight) at the Brow when he returned. Mrs. Burns was so struck with the change in his appearance that she became almost speechless. From this period he was closely confined to bed, and was scarcely 'himself' for half an hour together. By this it is meant that his mind wandered, and that his nervous system was completely unhinged."

WHEN YOU WERE SEVENTEEN.

When the hay was mown, Mary,
In the years long ago,
And while the western sky was rich
With sunset's rosy glow,
Then hand in hand close-linked we passed
The dewy ricks between,
And I was one-and-twenty, May,
And you was seventeen.

Your voice was low and sweet, Mary;
Your wavy hair was brown;
Your cheek was like the wild red rose
That showered its petals down;
Your eyes were like the blue speedwell,
With dewy moisture sheen,
When I was one-and-twenty, May,
And you were seventeen.

The Spring was in our hearts, Mary,
And all its hopes were ours;
And we were children in the fields,
Among the opening flowers.
Ay! Life was like a Summer day
Amid the woodlands green,
For I was one-and-twenty, May,
And you were seventeen.

The years have come and gone, Mary,
With sunshine and with shade,
And silvered is the silken hair
That o'er your shoulders strayed
In many a soft and wayward tress—
The fairest ever seen—
When I was one-and-twenty, May,
And you were seventeen.

Though gently changing Time, Mary,
Has touched you in his flight,
Your voice has still the old sweet tone,
Your eye the old love light;
And years can never, never change
The heart you gave, I ween,
When I was one-and-twenty, May,
And you were seventeen.

—*Chambers's Journal.*

RAIN AND RAIN DOCTORS.

From All the Year Round.

There are rain doctors in all countries; some further removed than others from science, but doctors still. The looking out for omens (a habit more general than we are in the habit of supposing) is a residuum of a belief that was almost universal in old days. The signs or symptoms connected with the movements of animals may, in many instances, be worthy of attention; but they are mixed up with the strangest absurdities. Of the rain prognostics accepted two or three centuries ago, there was a pretty extensive variety. If ducks and drakes flutter their wings unusually when they rise; if young horses rub their backs against the ground; if sheep begin to bleat and skip about; if swine are seen to carry hay and straw to hiding places; if oxen lick themselves the wrong way of the hair; if a lamp or candle sputter; if a great deal of soot falls down the chimney; if frogs croak more than usual; if swallows fly low; if hogs run home loudly grunting and squeaking; if cattle and donkeys prick up their ears; if ants come out of their hills, and moles and worms out of the ground; if crows assemble in crowds and ravens croak; if water fowl come to land; if (as an old writer describes it) "beastes move here and there, makynge a noyse, and brethynge up the ayre with open nostrels;" if the down fly off from the dandelion and the thistle when there is no wind; if church bells be heard further than usual; in all such cases, we are told to expect rain. Gay, in his *Pastorals*, tells us that when a heifer sticks her tail bolt upright, or when our corns prick, it is an omen of approaching rain; whereas fine weather is foreshown by the high flying of swallows. *Poor Robin's Almanack*, about a century and a half ago, announced that when a hedgehog builds a nest with the opening in one direction, the next rain and wind will come from the opposite direction. Another writer asked:

> Why doth a cow, about half an hour
> Before there comes a hasty shower,
> Clap her tail against a hedge?

The question is, does she? And the next question would be, is it one peculiarly-constituted cow which does so, or do cows generally so conduct themselves?

Rain doctors and rain prophets are two different classes. The latter wish to know whence and when rain is coming, but with fair good sense lay aside any claim to the power of producing it. Not so the medicine-men of North America, who (if the exceedingly troublesome Red Man still retain his ancient characteristics) are looked to as potent influences in times of unwonted dry weather. Arabia can say something of the same kind. When Carsten Niebuhr was in that country, he stopped sometime in the province of Nedjeram, which was under the rule of a sheikh named Mecrami. Of this sheikh, Niebuhr said: "He honors Mahomet as the prophet of God, but looks with little respect upon his successors and commentators. Some of the more sensible Arabs say that the sheikh has found means to avail himself of heaven even in this life; for (to use their expression) he sells Paradise by the yard, and assigns more or less favorable places in that mansion according to the sums paid him. Simple superstitious persons actually purchase assignments upon heaven from him and his procurators, and hope to profit thereby. A Persian of the province of Kerman, too, has lately begun to issue similar bills upon heaven, and has gained considerable by the traffic." Niebuhr dryly remarks upon this: "The people of the East appear to approach daily nearer to the ingenious inventions of Europeans in these matters." He then proceeds: "The knowledge of many secrets, and among others of one for obtaining rain when he pleases, is likewise ascribed to the sheikh. When the country suffers from drought he appoints a fast, and after it a public procession, in which all must assist, with an air of humility, without their turbans, and in a garb suitably mean. Some Arabs of distinction assured me that this never fails to procure an immediate fall of rain."

The women in some parts of India adopt a peculiar method of their own to produce rain. The *Bengal Hurkaru*, a newspaper published in Calcutta, had the following paragraph, less than five years ago, in relation to a drought which affected a large portion of India: "The pundits and moulvies were called into the service, and muntras and beits (prayers) were read with intense but unavailing fervour. Finding the efforts of the priests fail them, the ryots (peasants) next had recourse to an ancient and somewhat singular custom. At night all the women of many of the villages walked naked to some neighboring tank or stream, and there, with song and invocations, sought to propitiate the offended heavens, and to induce the gods to send them rain. This device was also without immediate effect."

But while the medicine men and weather doctors try to bring rain where there is none, what are we to say of a semi, or demi-semi, scientific man who attempts to drive away rain when he doesn't want it and make it fall somewhere else? One M. Otto, of Leipzic, has not only broached this problem, but has actually had his scheme brought before the Académie des Sciences at Paris. He proposes a machine, called a pluvifuge, or rain-expeller, to be hoisted on a very elevated platform. The machine is to consist of an enormous pair of bellows worked by steam power; and its purpose is to blow away any rainy clouds which may be accumulating. If many of these were placed at equal intervals in a large city, they might perchance insure a continuance of fair weather. What the learned Académie thought of this is not recorded; perhaps they preserved a polite silence; but a very knotty question presents itself. If (an enormous mouthful to swallow, in all conscience,) the pluvifuge could really do this work, how about other localities? As dirty little boys, when driven away by a policeman from one place, will certainly reassemble in another, so would the rain, driven away by the pluvifuge from one locality, make its presence sensibly felt in another. And suppose that other locality does not want it? It has been very cogently asked: "Would not an action for damages lie against the workers of the machine in town A, in case of towns B and C suffering from the undue quantity of rain which would be liable to fall to their share, if town A succeeded in puffing it all away from itself? For the vapor blown from some place must needs be blown to some other place. Or say that towns B and C, and even D and E, were as sharp-witted as town A, and were to set up equally efficacious machines, there surely ought to be some redress for town F, in case of its being altogether submerged, as might very possibly happen under such circumstances." A case is supposed of an open-air fête at Smithville, to celebrate the coming of age of the heir of the Smiths. At Brownsville a pluvifuge happens unluckily to be at work, and blows the rain to the very lawn at which the fête champêtre is being held. If a case (Smith *vs.* Brown) were instituted, would not the plaintiff be entitled to damages for the injury done by the rain to the ladies' dresses, and for doctors' bills arising out of colds and catarrhs caught on the occasion?

There are, sometimes, real showers of very unreal rain. It is stated by an old writer that in Lapland and Finmark, about a century ago, mice of a particular kind were known to fall from the sky, and that such an event was sure to be followed by a good year for foxes. A shower of frogs fell near Toulouse in 1804. A prodigious number of black insects, about an inch in length, descended in a snow storm at Pakroff, in Russia, in 1827. On one occasion, in Norway, the peasants were astonished at finding a shower of rats pelting down on their heads. Showers of fishes have been numerous. At Stanstead, in Kent, in 1666, a pasture field was found one morning covered plentifully with fish, although there is neither sea nor river, lake nor fish pond near. At Allahabad, in 1839, an English officer saw a good smart downpour of fish; and soon afterward thousands of small dead fish were found upon the ground. Scotland has had many of these showers of fish; as in Ross-shire, in 1828, when quantities of herring-fry covered the ground; at Islay, in 1830, when a large number of herrings were found strewed over a field after a heavy gusty rain; at Wick, much more recently, when herrings were found in large quantities in a field half a mile from the beach. In all these, and numerous other cases, when a liberal allowance has been made for exaggeration, the remainder can be explained by well-understood causes. Stray wind blowing from a sea or river; a water-spout licking up the fish out of the water; a whirlwind sending them hither and thither; all these are intelligible. The rat-shower in Norway was an extraordinary one; thousands of rats were taking their annual excursion from a hilly region to the lowlands, when a whirlwind overtook them, whisked them up, and deposited them in a field at some distance; doubtless much to the astonishment of such of the rats as came down alive.

The so-called showers of blood have had their day of terror and marvel, and have disappeared. Not that any one ever saw such a shower actually fall; but red spots have occasionally been seen on walls and stones, much to the popular dismay. Swammerdam, the naturalist, told the people of the Hague two centuries ago that these red spots were connected with some phenomena of insect life; but they would not believe him, and insisted that the spots were real blood, and were portents of evil times to come. Other naturalists have since confirmed the scientific opinion.

The Man Who May Be Expected to Live Long.—He has a proper and well-proportioned stature, without, however, being too tall. He is rather of the middle size, and somewhat thick set. His complexion is not too florid; at any rate, too much ruddiness in youth is seldom a sign of longevity. His hair approaches rather to the fair than to the black. His skin is strong, but not rough. His head is not too big; he has large veins in the extremities; his shoulders are round rather than flat. His neck is not too long; his abdomen does not project; his hands are large but not deeply cleft. His foot is rather thick than long; and his legs are firm and round. He has a broad, arched chest, a strong voice, and the faculty of retaining his breath for a long time without difficulty. There is harmony in all his parts. His senses are good, but not too delicate; his pulse is slow and regular. His stomach is excellent; his appetite good, and digestion easy. The joys of the table are not to him of importance; they tune his mind to serenity, and his soul partakes in the pleasure which they communicate. He does not eat merely for the sake of eating, but each meal is an hour of daily festivity. He eats slowly, and has not too much thirst; the latter being always a sign of rapid self-consumption. He is serene, loquacious, active, susceptible of joy, love and hope, but insensible to the impressions of hatred, anger, and avarice. His passions never become violent or destructive. If ever he gives way to anger, he experiences rather a useful glow of warmth, an artificial and gentle fever, without an overflowing of the bile. He is fond also of employment, particularly calm meditation and agreeable speculations. He is an optimist, a friend to nature and domestic felicity. He has no thirst after honor or riches, and banishes all thoughts of to-morrow.—*Hufeland, the Physiologist.*

Tobacco Condemned.—Professor F. G. Welch, of Yale College, in his *Moral, Intellectual and Physical Culture; or, The Philosophy of True Living*, just out from Wood & Holbrook's press, thus ferociously condemns tobacco and its use:

"The use of this nauseous and filthy weed we must class among the worst of vulgar excesses. It was discovered by Sir Francis Drake, near Tobasco, (Yucatan, Mexico,) hence its name. It is one of the greatest, if not the greatest enemy to physical life. It is the most potent enemy to right moral character. "For what was tobacco made?" is a question often asked, evidently intending to prove that because it is a natural production it is proper and right to use it for chewing, smoking and snuffing. Opium, Deadly Night-shade and Henbane are all natural productions; should these, therefore, become habitual luxuries? Tobacco is one of the very strongest poisons. A single drop of the concentrated oil put upon the tongue of an animal will destroy its life instantly. It is one of the most unnatural and poisonous things that can be taken into the mouth. An appetite for it is entirely artificial, created by habit. God never made such an appetite, nor made the weed to be used as a luxury. He made man for more elevated enjoyments, for more dignified practices, for more reasonable devotions. It as truly intoxicates the brain and nerves as does alcohol. The smoking of a single cigar increases the pulse from fifteen to twenty beats per minute. It is quackery to prescribe it so often as medicine. When thus prescribed, the mouth is no place for it. It enters the circulation and destroys the healthful properties of the blood. The very worst forms of dyspepsia, with its long train of attendant evils—piles, and chronic diarrhœa are produced by its use. Do not commence! If a man begins taking it he takes it eternally; he finds no leaving-off place. A crime against nature is a crime against God. The tobacco devotee knows his course is wrong. The tobacco user is giving forth pestilential vapors from all the pores of his skin. He is an embodiment of perpetual miasma. A walking distillery of deadly essence. Tobacco costs every year five times as much as the support of the Gospel. Man is quite sufficiently animal in his character without any such artificial promptings as tobacco, alcohol or any other producer of unnatural appetite. Tobacco excites the nervous system, and in time renders it prostrate. It has the same effect on the mind. The tobacco user must necessarily lose his moral courage, self-respect and self-government. It also enslaves the mind. No man can be strictly a gentleman who uses tobacco in any form. Men are wanting in moral courage who cannot give up the use of this destroyer. Let them combat the foe at every avenue, and be determined to conquer or die! Oh the power of "I will." Tobacco blunts the conscience. A writer in one of our periodicals, speaking of the effects of tobacco in his own case, says that "smoking and chewing produced a continual thirst for stimulating drinks; and this tormenting thirst led me into the habit of drinking ale, porter, brandy, and other kinds of spirits, even to the extent of intoxication." The same writer adds that after he had subdued his appetite for tobacco, he "lost all desire for stimulating drinks." It destroys the teeth instead of preserving them; wears off the enamel, thereby causing decay, ulcers in the gums, wearing the teeth down, giving a filthy mouth. Its consumers are always benefited by quitting it at once and forever; and it can be, and can be done in this way or not at all. There is no foe in human society that is so enticing, enslaving, or so invincible. Health and longevity are Christian duties, and their abuse is a crime against nature and nature's God. Every man who knowingly brings upon himself disease and death by tobacco, is a suicide; and drunkards and suicides cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven. Whosoever wars with nature, must sometime pay the forfeit—the penalty. It destroys health in many ways; the fluids, the solids, the nervous system, the brain, the heart, mind, intellect, morals are all affected by it. Who can deny it? It destroys eyesight, hearing, and circulation. Every minister of the Gospel, as well as every physician, ought to cry aloud against it; for it destroys the highest susceptibility of the soul. It is as truly a sin to transgress physiological law, as to violate one of the Ten Commandments. The tobacco user's judgment, reason and common sense all conjoin their testimony that this is a sin, yet he heeds it not; it is possible to convince, to convict, but to convert is difficult. It greatly retards the progress of temperance, and is almost certain to lead to intemperance. Tobacco and liquor may be called twin brothers,—nay, rather, twin devils.

THE MAHOGANY TRIPOD.

From the Oxford University Magazine and Review.

The protracted idleness of a long Summer holiday, and the weariness of spirit incidental to hot lazy evenings, induced us to spend a few shillings in July in the purchase of a "Planchette," and to seek what amusement might be obtained from the confused and hesitating utterances of that most unveracious of fortune-tellers. Planchettes are of course, popularly speaking, included under the vulgar generic term of Spiritualism. And as that exceedingly bad generic term insinuates, to most people's minds, the idea of superstition, we feel that we are laying ourselves open to the charge of being very superstitious for taking such a subject to write upon. And so we hasten to premise that we eschew Spiritualism, both the term and the thing, not only in this case, but also in every other case to which popular hypothesis loves to apply it; that we have not even a single wonderful experience with a Planchette to narrate; and that our chief object in saying anything about it now is to obtain, if possible, from minds more acute at detecting hidden causes, some explanation of the very little there is in the phenomena of these toys which yet remains obscure to our own intelligence. Or, if we cannot clear up the mystery, we should like to deepen it. If we cannot succeed in disproving the existence of a mystery at all, we should like to elicit from the accredited experience of others further facts, sufficient to draw general attention to the "manifestations." And when we speak of "manifestations," though we are using a thoroughly spiritualist term, we only use it because it is convenient, and have not the smallest intention of asserting, or even suggesting, that the movements of the instrument under examination are to be referred to the same cause as all the phenomena produced by American ingenuity and superstition, and collectively described as dealings with the spirit world. In fact, we have ourselves no very firm hypothesis whatever on the subject.

First, a word or two as to the outward form of a Planchette. The idea of the thing, if not its actual manufacture also, is American. We think its chief English importers or manufacturers expose themselves and their wares to a good deal of natural rejudice and suspicion when they label their card-board boxes "The Latest American Wonder." It is difficult to imagine that American Humbug and Tall Talk do not accompany the Wonder.

Anything like an ordinary social gathering is certain to contain, (we speak from mournful experience,) one or more persons of somewhat less than average intelligence. And, accordingly, persons have not been wanting, on those occasions when we have seen Planchette performing at parties and other such meetings, to conjecture aloud, and almost to go the length of asserting, that the instrument contained "springs" (!). With these sons of folly and daughters of foolishness we find it impossible to argue; and we are content, as well on the present occasion as when we have met such people in the flesh, to refer them to a more diligent and prolonged use of their senses.

We read in the printed directions sold with the instrument that two or more persons should put their hands upon the little plank at the same time. (It is surely rather a mistake to issue printed directions with it,—as if Planchette were avowedly a toy or puzzle, or were one of those unfailing sources of social amusement which the Stereoscopic Company is always bringing out.) We have ourselves often found one person sufficient, and never more than two necessary. The two hands, or the one hand, (it is perfectly indifferent,) of each person being placed on the mahogany surface, a trial of patience is very likely to follow. The duty of the instrument is to start off and write, that is, write answers to questions propounded by the holders or the bystanders. But it is sometimes extraordinarily slack in discharging this duty. Of how it discharges it we will speak presently. Sometimes an interval of as much as twenty minutes elapses before any movement manifests itself in the wheels or castors, sometimes it commences without a moment's delay: different holders affect differently the rapidity of commencement—a fact which is not difficult of explanation. The present writer has sometimes had to wait a long while, sometimes felt motion set in immediately. When Planchette does begin to move, it is invariably away from the holders, in the direction of the apex of the triangle. Sometimes the line thus drawn is gently curved round and passess into writing; at other times it runs straight on, is "produced forever," without change or further effect. There are some persons under whose hands the machine never makes the faintest stir. There are others for whom it will move with cheerful promptitude, but only moves to run straight off the paper or other white surface, in an exasperating and disheartening manner. Under the hands of the third and least numerous class of persons it produces writing, which is, however, we are bound to say, seldom so legible or intelligible as could be wished. Of course the mode of production, too, is in some respects also a mystery.

The difficulty that many persons find in placing their hands lightly on the surface is very noticeable. They probably do their best, but their hands weigh as heavy as lead or as the hands of corpses. This absurd inability to master their own muscles is not, as we might expect, confined to old people; and those who are most guilty are generally those who are most indignant at the accusation of touching heavily. Of course, before we can expect to get anything out of Planchette, all such people must be artfully discovered and decently removed.

Observe again the extraordinary sterility, or barrenness of invention displayed by men's wits when they are suddenly invited to propound questions for Planchette to answer. Most men, and women, too, immediately become possessed of a burning desire to know their own names. And if they can be gently led past this stage, there will yet be a great and general difficulty in devising questions; and those that are put are generally marked by extreme foolishness. A very favorite class of questions is such as this, "Who gave me this ring, or this brooch?" matters which in a "family circle" must be known to every one present, while even in other places conjecture, or the acquisition of information is not difficult. But a still more favorite query is, "Whom shall I marry? Whom will A, B and C marry?" and "When will it come off?" This is a terribly vulgar species of curiosity; it is so painfully similar to the questions for which maid-servants find a solution in the grouts at the bottom of a tea-cup. It is also very unsatisfactory as a testing question, for either the answer is known, and so good faith may be suspected, or else, by the very nature of the case, the answer is unsusceptible of verification for an indefinite period. Revolving tables and writing planchettes have promised the present writer at least four wives, names and dates being given; having every desire to know how far he may really count upon such exceptional fortune, he has consulted a table of averages, and parted therefrom with the disheartening conviction that all these promises are very unlikely to be fulfilled.

Now a word as to the writing itself. Those who have followed the description of the instrument given above will not fail to perceive that from any holder or holders who stand fairly behind their planchette the portion of paper on which the pencil is tracing characters must always be concealed by the intervention of the flat mahogany surface. Thus they cannot immediately see what is being written, and can only tell what it is by various uncertain tactual perceptions; while, if we suppose one or both to be "cheating," we must admit that such conduct is burdened by the difficulty of writing with an invisible pencil on paper that they cannot see, as well as by writing at all with such an unfamiliar arrangement. These difficulties, of course, apply equally to the very favorite theory of unconscious guiding. But to this theory we do ourselves, on the whole, still incline; although there is, as will presently appear, a certain narrow margin of cases of phenomena for which that theory apparently fails to account.

The character of the writing is generally execrable. Sometimes it is very large, the letters measuring as much as two inches in height; or, again, it may be almost too small to read. It deserves notice that the same person holding generally produces writing of the same size. Its size has not generally any clear correspondence with the average size of the holder's own handwriting; and other points of similarity, though sometimes asserted, are, we suspect, very doubtful. But whatever the size of the writing, it is always very bad, and the difficulty of making it out is increased by the obvious incapacity of the machine to dot its i's or to cross its t's. Sometimes a piece of writing well begun is never finished, the pencil suddenly ceasing to advance, and winding round and round and over and over the same ground. It has been observed that this is often the case when neither of the holders has the faintest idea of what the answer should be.

Many of the most earnest and quasi-scientific students of the planchette affirm the necessity of "willing" to make the machine go at all. Personally, we do not know what "willing" means in a case like this, and their explanations on the point are not as lucid as we could wish. So our own experience contains no element of willing. Others, again, have assured us that they can will any particular answer and get it, the planchette then writing more speedily than if left to its own devices. As this, however, has never come under our own direct consciousness or experience, we have nothing to say on it.

It may be mentioned in praise of this particular machine that we know of no genuine instance in which it has become addicted to bad language, as is sometimes the case with tables.

The great majority of facts and cases that we have actually seen may be explained on the hypothesis that the holders unconsciously and involuntarily influence and direct the council. In working out this view there are many different stages and modifications, which we cannot now pursue in detail. But there are three little facts that give us some difficulty.

I. The general formality and courtliness of the instrument. Never under any circumstances have we known it mention an individual without the formal prefix of Mr., Mrs. or Miss. The question may require for answer the name of a person whose intimates never call him or her anything but Bob Jones or Jennie Smith. The holders know the answer and never even think of the person save by this informal title. Yet the answer is absolutely certain to be thrown into the form of "Mr. Robert Jones," a form never used by the parties practically concerned.

II. Our general theory of explanation is borne out by the fact that where the question has a real answer, known to some persons present, but unknown to the holders, and beyond the scope of their conjecture, either no answer is obtained, or is irrelevant. But if we take, e. g., such a question as, "Whom shall I marry?" the answer being equally unknown to all present, the issue is often different. A fancy name is written down in answer, no one owning it having been heard of before. Thus, I may be warned that I am the destined prey of "Fanny Hodges." I never heard of Fanny before, and the holders have no reason, even in joke, to offer me up to her. Now, in such cases, where the faith of the holders is beyond suspicion, it is difficult to see what is the principle that guides the selection of a name, what is the source of information. The old difficulty of Buridan's Ass was nothing to this.

III. Cases of the following sort are frequent. We ask, "Of whom are we thinking?" We fix our thoughts on a definite person. We get an answer. It is wrong. But it is generally the name of some other person known to us. The ready explanation of the shallow ones is, that if you put the question the, holders attribute to you at random any person with whom they know you have any acquaintance, however slight. But a wider induction from cases will reveal the fact that the name so given is, perhaps as often as not, unknown to the holders, though known to you. Here we speak from a great deal of personal experience, as this has often occurred to us during the manipulation of both tables and planchettes.

PLATITUDES AND PLATITUDINARIANS.—Old stories lead by necessary connection to platitudes—the nightmares of conversation; the deadweights which slow talkers endeavor to hang round the necks of the more brilliant, so as to keep the talk at their own level. There are men who think they must take every sarcasm in earnest, and must lodge a protest against every jest which is not strictly true. If you say that the owners of great estates don't like to die and leave their property to others, the odds are ten to one but what some grave man cuts in with the remark that such events are in the hands of a higher power. Remarks like this are enough to paralyze talking, and the platitudinarians know it. They are the people who make you explain jokes—who dive into harmless pieces of irony, as German commentators seek for the inner meaning of novels. Not content with their own lack of appreciation, they wish to have a sentence analyzed and anatomized till the people who laughed at first are tired of the joke, and ashamed of their laughter. If you have been unfortunate enough to jest in these men's presence, you are never safe again. Make the most sensible, the dullest, remark, and they reply that the subject is not one to be treated with levity. Ask them if they live in York or Exeter, and they profess to be afraid to answer—you will make some joke upon them. It is, however, a question if the love of these men is not more to be dreaded than their enmity. The stream of twaddle which is poured upon you is a worse infliction than hostile criticism and insinuation. If it is impossible for them to make a speech without quoting well known lines about the quality of mercy, or the uses of adversity, or the dress of little brief authority, there can surely be no need to preface each of these quotations with "SHAKESPEARE, with his almost divine wisdom, says ——" It is really preferable to hear "The Little Busy Bee" assigned to TENNYSON. Granting that SHAKESPEARE'S wisdom is almost divine, we do not need to be reminded of it when his most familiar sayings are put before us. But to people of platitudinarian minds a quotation by itself, or an author's name by itself, does not carry sufficient weight.

I have no doubt it was for the special benefit of these people that long names were invented. An essay might be written on the use of long names, and the result of it would probably be that all the lovers of platitudes would be offended. One of the first peculiarities that strikes us in connection with that subject, is the strange effect produced by a short, simple word in another language answering to some long and unmeaning word in your own. The English never notice that "Hip, hip, hurrah!" are absurd words, but they laugh at the corresponding "Hoch!" in German. And yet "hoch" has a meaning, while "hip" has none. A German philologist, hearing the cheers with which the English residing in Berlin received the Princess Royal on her first entry, asked, with true national emphasis, what was the intrinsic (*eigentlich*) meaning of "hip!" and no one could give him an answer. Perhaps the only reason for preferring the English word to the German is, that cheering is so essentially unmeaning as to make unmeaning words more appropriate. It is certainly an inarticulate form of speech, and it is amusing to see the talking animal taking refuge in noise when his feelings are excited. But there are many other words which it is easier to understand in German than in English, and the use of which would much discomfit the platitudinarians. In science the English generally resort to Greek and Latin names, which convey no idea to the Anglo-Saxon mind. Unless you have learnt what oxygen is, you may talk about it forever without a clear notion of its properties; but the German name "Sauerstoff" (sour stuff) carries its meaning on its forehead. Yet one is afraid to recommend any change in this particular, lest the dignity of science should suffer from being simplified, and it is certain that many talkers would object to the confiscation of their strongest seasoning.—*Temple Bar.*

THE FASHIONS.

Evening Dresses—Trimming with Flowers—The Proper Dresses for Receptions.

Le beau saison—when is it not *le beau saison* for somebody?—has not departed. It has only intrenched itself behind plate windows and in Summer-tempered rooms. The gay light colors have only been taken in as a gardener takes his geraniums in from frost. Fashion's year only keeps perpetual Spring. This December in costly warerooms lie robes spangled with daisies and hedge roses. In other words it is the fashion to trim evening dresses very much with flowers. Lace of the lightest texture is the only other trimming allowed on ball toilets, beside the hand-made ruches of the dress material.

Beginning with the youngest ladies who are admitted in society, the ordained dress for them is organdy with overdress of light silk, rose, peach color, cerise, sky blue, imperatrice, and mexeque blue, water-green fresh, otherwise called oasis green, buttercup color, and golden orange for brunettes. Short dancing dresses are preferred for very young ladies, and these are trimmed with deep side pleatings, and quilled flounces, which are more stylish than innumerable ruffles. A round tunic edged with pinked or self-fringed pleatings of the silk, crossing the shoulder by wide braces, and finished with a large shell or sheaf-bow of silk makes the toilet complete. For young people the coiffure is braids smaller than those worn by grown persons, and mingled with large irregular curls. The chatelaine is brought very far forward, and the front hair raised a la Pompadour on low foreheads, and in large waves or short curls to hide more prominent contours.

Tulle and crape are equally worn for full toilet. The former is arranged in pleats and folds rather than puffs, as formerly. Flounces made extremely full, edged with tucks of tulle and headed by folds stitched with floss, are a common style. Very deep quilled or pleated flounces, with headings of white lace, are elegant, the silk overdress edged with tulle to match. Vapory-tinted costumes of tulle, lined with the thinnest silk and looped with flowers, are beautiful. A costume of this description has the front covered with three deep flounces of tulle over white, the headings of double-quilled white blonde lace; the tunic of full tulle lined with blue tulle over ciel blue marcelline, is looped by ribbons underneath so as to appear gracefully bouffant, and edged with a five-inch flounce of tulle and narrow blonde. Three inches above the heading is another row of blonde reversed and laid in points every few inches, and these spaces are filled with pale Pompadour bouquets of pink and Lamarque roses, with sprays of silvery ivy and bloom-gray bluish berries, silver and faint green tendrils forming a border round the tunic. The waist is very low, but filled with folds of tulle and blonde in Pompadour squares, leaving the whole throat exposed, with its collar of cinque-cento pendants in beaten gold. The sleeves were tulle, lined with silk, slightly bell shaped, with blonde ruffles below the elbow. The sash was replaced by a cluster of roses and ivy at the back of the waist, a little to one side, from which trails of ivy and tendrils looped the tunic.

Robes of tulle, embroidered in floss, are imported at very low price. A wreath of embroidery heads the flounces, fills the tablier, borders the tunic, sleeves and waist. The patterns come ready to be put together in the shortest time, every fold and pleat ready to be tacked on the dress at once when the waist is made and the skirt gored to suit the figure. These are reproduced in tarletan, in white and colors, as low as $18 the dress.

French crape is the most fashionable evening dress, made in deep tunics over pale silk skirts. Very low corsage, with train sixty-five inches long, is the style for full dress, with half-low chemisette and sleeves in Louis Quinze fashion, coming half way below the elbow, with ruffles, in distinction to the Maria Theresa, which only covers the elbow. The bell sleeve, an odd, medieval shape, with puffs at shoulder, elbow, and wrist, are worn in heavy materials. The medieval shape is quite effective in silk, with puffs of crape or tulle, finished by ruches and knots of ribbon, which almost hide the space between. Sashes are transformed into centres of ornament, placed on the belt. Plain velvet ones, cut on the bias, at least sixteen inches wide, tied in a large bow, with ends five-eighths of a yard long, add very much to a silk dress. White ribbon, embroidered with gold and light colors, and edged with light velvet, is admissible for evening dress, but the sash is usually made of the silk of the dress. Tulle sashes, yards in length, looped in rosettes of puffs, are pretty on these dresses.

The trimming for crape is usually *plissés* of the same, sometimes fringed on one or both edges. Tunics are imported by French houses, which show lively designs, embroidered in chenille and floss, with velvet applique. These are delicately ornate, the shaded lilac and orange or crimson patterns on the flounces, waist and tunic giving a dressy effect. Beautiful dresses of rose-colored and sky-blue crape are imported for young ladies, wrought with rosebud or convolvulus patterns, the tunic dotted with single leaves. The deep flounce on the silk skirt and the tunic are the usual application of crapo.

Opera capes are worn in burnous style; the white Algerine cloth, very fine, soft and light, striped with blue or crimson, black and gold, are the fancy. They are sold for $22 up to $50. Gold fringes on evening cloaks are admired. Black cashmere embroidered and fringed in gold is an extremely *récherché* wrap for rich dark toilets, or with very light colors.

Heath, oleanders, pansies, marigolds, conopsis, water grass and jasmine are the flowers worn for coiffure. Roses are always worn, and blondes prefer blue lilies. Small plumes and aigrettes are worn, the elevated chignon taking off their theatrical air by leaving their height less marked. Jeweled bands in Louis Quinze style pass across the front hair. Garnets, agates, cornelians and jet, with other of the less valued stones, are set in this way.

Dinner dresses are of *poult de soie*, the new reversible satin, which is also fine for evening, moires which resume their suspended favor, and embroidered velvet. Striped brocades and wrought silk robes are suited either for *soirées* or receptions. Demi-trains are worn, altogether for strict dinner dress, with the heart-shaped corsage and the redingote upper dress varied to a stylish, puffed ornamental part, instead of the plain thing it appears in outdoor toilets. Revers on the upper skirt and on the side of the front width are newer than flounced. The taste is to content oneself with one deep flounce and filled tunic, lavishing ornaments on the front or the train. A favorite corsage is a deep basque combining the tunic with it, cut three-quarters low, with revers trimmed with lace falling on the shoulders, the front open *en revers* below the waist and the back *bouffant*. This is fine in velvet, the revers faced with corded silk, a velvet fold between it and the thick three-inch ruching of silk which trims the whole basque. The front width is outlined with velvet ruching and large velvet revers are placed toward the edge, held by small silk bows. The flounce of the skirt may be velvet or silk, headed by velvet folds.

A dress of imperatrice lilac silk has a demi-train, with seven-inch flounce headed by puffs, and pointed leaves of silk. The second skirt is looped by two quiltings, which come down the sash bow and spread from the waist, heart-shaped bodice, open to the belt behind, as well as in front, finished with ruche of silk. Sleeves in Marie Antoinette style, but gathered slightly under a ruche laid on the outer seam, finished by two deep ruffles of English lace below the elbow. The coiffure is large curls, turned up in the style of a chatelaine, confined by an enameled band at top or a velvet ribbon.

A peach-colored silk with a Raphael bodice, cut very low, is worn with chemisette of Valenciennes ruffles, standing between rows of wide black velvet. These cross the bosom in straight rows, a single one extending round the neck. Three flounces of Chantilly were looped on the sides by large bows of black velvet. Deep Valenciennes was afterward substituted for this with beautiful effect.

A reception dress in poult de soie, the shade of new Russian leather, called skin color. The train is trimmed with deep fluting, which alternates in the flounce with Greek patterns of roleaux in silk. These roleaux elsewhere head the fluting. A basque forms both waist and second skirt, and has deep revers of corded silk on corsage and skirt, the whole edged by a fluting, the back raised in a puff by rouleaux of silk. The sash nearly covers the back with its many loops, and notches edged with fluting. The sleeve has a puff held down by roleaux at the shoulder, and flutings below the elbow, with roleaux between, and a bow on the upper fluting.

A white silk, striped with brocade wreaths on pink ground, has an upper dress entirely of Valenciennes lace, looped by pink gros grain bows. The Medici collarette is assisted in effect by a crown-like standing ruffle of very fine Valenciennes, which starts forward above the band of stones in the hair, giving no cap-like appearance, but softly relieving the mass of dark hair behind it. The silk is made entirely plain, without even a flounce.

A black velvet reception dress has revers of old point on the waist, and similar trimming of Irish point appears each side the front seams below the knee. The lace forms a large handkerchief at the back of the neck. A belt is worn with this, studded with precious stones about the buckle. A black poult de soie is made in refined taste with tunic edged with deep Valenciennes, headed by black velvet, the corsage open at the waist, in front and back, filled with delicate Valenciennes and white satin roleaux. The pointed apron was lined with satin roleaux under the edge, and artfully caught up a little to one side by a secret clasp which held the lace pocket handkerchief as well. A bouquet, exquisitely shaded was chosen to accompany this dress, the centre a flesh-tinted rose, surrounded by Cape jasmine, gray heliotrope and fernleaves. A white ostrich tuft alone decorated the hair on a band of black velvet. For either a golden blonde or a brunette this toilet is unimpeachable.

The Elevated Railway on Greenwich-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The new communication with the upper part of the City from the Battery will, it appears, soon be opened. Probably ere this the frames of some carriages are already in course of construction. I would, through your columns, gladly suggest an improvement in their style. It is known that one of the main objections on the part of the occupants of the houses on the line is that their rooms will be exposed to the prying eyes of the curious and the bold wayfarer—their Penates invaded from morn to eve by the vulgar gaze of every passer by. This is assuredly a grievance, but it may be remedied by setting the windows in the upper part of the cars. This plan will afford the passenger a more agreeable rest for his back, and shelter his neck from the piercing drafts to which he is subject in the common cars from the broad interstices of the window frames. If a greater amount of genial air and light is required it could be supplied by slightly raising the roof, on the Mansard principle, and inserting glass doors or slides along it. This plan possesses another important recommendation, as will be conceded by every observant traveler by our street cars. It will secure the pedestrian of the sidewalk below, as also the goods exposed to view outside the stores, from the jets of tobacco saliva which are so frequently and recklessly ejected through the windows of the cars now running through our public thoroughfares. I have not heard whether the cars will be subjected to any particular amount of oscillation, but should such prove to be the case all danger from a perilous capsize might be prevented by the addition of a stout rail fixed along the line at a height parallel about midway of the car.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 3, 1869. N. W.

Aid to Poor Girls—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to the question, "How can ladies hear of poor young girls who need help?" a friend suggests that the "New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" is the best possible agency by means of which to gain such information. This institution divides the City into sections, employing a visitor in each. The person so employed has thorough knowledge of every needy family in his district, and is able to advise judiciously with regard to the kind and amount of assistance any member of any such family may require. This Association is so well and widely known, that any lady who is thoroughly in earnest in the matter can easily obtain its report and directory. From these she may learn who are its officers and visitors. Information on the point in question may often be had from clergymen. Any one of these, with a heart in his work, must be able and willing to bring together those who need and those who can give assistance. M. E. P.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1869.

The Indiana Democracy—Dan. Voorhees Pitches the Key Note of the Coming Campaign.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1869.

The Democratic Convention to nominate delegates to the State Convention met this forenoon. Hon. JOHN PRATT was recommended for the Supreme Bench. After the business of the Convention was transacted, it adjourned to the Opera House, and at 2 o'clock Hon. D. W. VOORHEES was introduced by Colonel JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

Mr. VOORHEES spoke at length. He discussed the Fifteenth Amendment from a Democratic standpoint. He justified the Democratic members of the Legislature in resigning, and said the attempt was made to crush out the right of the people to control the question of suffrage. The Republican Party had pledged itself to respect this right, but it had falsified it. Public sentiment was defied by the Republican leaders. The people of this country, he said, are ground down by taxation as no other country is taxed; from the sweat of the brow of labor is wrung some four hundred millions of revenue, which is used for corrupt and illegitimate purposes. He doubted if the statements of the Treasury Department were true. He did not believe the public debt was being reduced. The Legal-tender act was an act of repudiation, and if there was talk of repudiating the national debt the Republicans opened the way to it. He would pay the bondholder in greenbacks, or in gold at the coin value of the debt at the time it was contracted. Not one-half of the value of the bonds now held ever found its way into the United States Treasury. If the bondholders were too exacting they might not get anything. The people might be driven to do that which is unjust unless the bondholder is willing to do justice. The Funding bill proposed by Senator SHERMAN is a scheme to perpetuate the debt, to make it a permanent and profitable investment for capital. It would be but a repetition of the English system of finance. No one ever talks of the debt of Great Britain being paid. There the poor toil to pay the interest, and the wealthy noblemen receive the proceeds. Our public debt, estimated at what was actually received by the Government, could be paid in five or ten years. He assailed the national banking system, but no new argument was advanced.

The speech is significant, from the fact that it is supposed to be the key note of the coming campaign. Mr. VOORHEES said he intended to be a candidate for Congress next Fall.

Inaugural of a Homeopathic Hospital.

The want of a homeopathic hospital in this City has been felt for a long time by the believers in that system of treatment, and at last there is promise that the need will be supplied. As a means of placing the claims of the hospital before the people, and also to obtain funds, a Hospital Inaugural has been arranged for the 14th inst., at the Union League Club Theatre. A better programme, composed of more artistic talent and ability, could not have been arranged. Our American favorite, Miss KELLOGG, has volunteered her services for the occasion; then DODWORTH has signified his intention to personally direct the performances of his band. Rev. A. E. KITTREDGE delivers the opening prayer; Judge BARRETT, the President of the hospital, the inaugural address, and other distinguished citizens and physicians are announced to speak.

The officers and Directors are Hon. GEORGE BARRETT, President. Vice-Presidents—Hon. D. D. T. MARSHALL, President Home Life Insurance, No. 231 Broadway; WM. RADDE, the veteran homeopathic publisher, No. 550 Pearl-street; HIRAM CALKINS. Corresponding Secretary—H. C. BROWN, of No. 233 Broadway; Dr. J. R. WOOD, Recording Secretary, No. 188 West Eleventh-street; Treasurer, JOHN DAVIDSON, Esq., President Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, Third-avenue, corner Fifty-fifth-street; Medical Director, F. SEEGER, M. D., No. 150 East Fifty-fourth-street. The rest of the Board consists of the venerable Dr. JOHN F. GRAY, CHAS. HEWLET, Esq., of BADGER & CO'S. Architectural Iron Works; Dr. B. F. BOWERS, Rev. Mr. KITTREDGE, F. W. HUNT, M. D.; Rev. Mr. BENJAMIN, Dr. LEWIS HALLOCK, Comptroller CONNOLLY, Dr. R. REISIG, JAMES R. BOYD, of BOYD & HICKEN, No. 3 William-street; C. E. BEUMANTHAL, M. D., FRED. SCHACK, Esq., of SCHACK & HOTOP, No. 54 White-street, and R. A. STORRS, Esq.

THE POOR ORPHANS.

Who They Are and Where They Find Refuge.

The Various Institutions in this City—How Managed and by Whom Supported—Noble Works of Charity.

In a City like New-York, there are constantly many hundreds of children who are left in destitute circumstances, without parents, and dependent on private or public charity for a substitute for home. The few who are actually adopted into good families are the only ones who know what a real home is. The rest, or such of them as are not left to take the perilous chances of the world alone or with friends of doubtful character, are cared for in the Orphan Asylums. These are, at best, poor substitutes for home; but in most cases everything is done which can be done by a few teachers and nurses for a collection of a hundred or more children gathered into one establishment.

An Orphan Asylum is, in fact, a sort of boarding school, with no home to look back or forward to; no holidays or vacations, with delightful visits of parents and friends; but year after year of the strange, unnatural school life, to end in most cases with an apprenticeship to a trade, or an indenture to service. Still, the meek sisters of the Catholic faith, or the kind Protestant teachers and nurses, give the children careful instruction, and their lot is far better than if even these unhomelike homes were not provided for them.

In or near the City of New-York there are twelve of these institutions, supported for the most part by private donations and subscriptions, with occasional assistance from the Legislature. The general management is much the same in all. On entering one of these establishments the visitor ordinarily finds himself in a large hall, with a staircase ascending to the upper part of the building. Near the entrance is a reception room, and the office and private rooms of the Superintendent, generally well carpeted and furnished, and having a very comfortable appearance. The family, teachers, &c., have rooms in the immediate vicinity of the stairway, very similar to those of any ordinary private residence, while the children are always disposed of in large apartments accommodating fifty or more. If boys and girls are admitted to the same institution, they are generally put into opposite wings of the great building. To begin at the bottom of the house, the dining-rooms are in the basement, and invariably large, cheerless apartments, furnished with long, rough tables and rude seats. Nothing is done to make this department attractive except the periodical providing of "plain but substantial" food. This is not as it should be. The school rooms appear to differ in no particular from those of an ordinary boarding school, having the same ranks of little desks, with an unusual uniformity of neat pinafores behind them, however, the same sombre blackboards and mysterious charts and globes, and the same prim teachers. In the dormitories are row after row of little beds, with uniform covers, and generally in the corner a large couch for an attendant, who puts the little urchins in bed and keeps all frightful things away by sleeping in the same room. A large room on each side of the building, vacant of anything in the shape of gymnastic apparatus or "plaything," is called the playroom, from the fact that the children are periodically turned loose therein to amuse themselves as best the can. At most asylums there is also a yard with playgrounds of moderate size for the fine weather. The older girls are taught to sew, and most of the clothing is made in the establishment, while the boys are employed in light work about the house or the grounds, but seldom taught any regular trade or branch of labor. In fact, they are generally too young for that, being retained in the asylum only until the age of fourteen. On leaving, unless they have friends to whom they may be prudently returned, they are provided with situations, and in most cases indentured until such time as they shall become of age. There are constantly more applications for children from persons wishing to take them into service than can be provided for.

THE NEW-YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM.

About the year 1805, Mrs. GRAHAM, Mrs. HOFFMAN and several other benevolent ladies formed an association called the Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York, and begun the good of providing homes for these unfortunate waifs. Their labors and their means increased upon their hands, and in 1835 they erected the main building of their present edifice, the two wings being added in 1855. It is situated on the Hudson River, at Seventy-fifth-street, quite retired from the general trade and travel of the streets, and past its western windows glide the boats and steamers on the lordly river. The building itself is a dark brown structure, with a somewhat gloomy and monastic appearance, with large arched windows made up of small diamond panes. The two wings stand at right angles with the main building, and as one passes in between their dark walls it has a somewhat chilling effect, but this is immediately dispelled on reaching the pleasant rooms within, and the cheering presence of the Superintendent, Mr. C. C. PELL. There are now about 160 boys and girls in this institution. It is under the direction of fourteen ladies, with Mrs. JOHN ANTHON at their head. In former times, Mrs. BETHUNE and Mrs. HAMILTON took great interest in this Asylum, and did much to promote its welfare. It is supported mainly by private donations and subscriptions. Its grounds formerly extended over more than nine acres, but one-half the land has been recently sold for the sum of $300,000, and a new site, comprising fifty-seven acres, purchased up the Hudson, in Westchester County, between Yonkers and Hastings. New buildings will soon be erected upon this land, and the present site will be swallowed up by the encroaching City.

LEAKE AND WATTS ORPHAN ASYLUM.

On a lofty eminence, past which the horse cars to Manhattanville run, in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Tenth-street, stands a large brick building, with massive Doric pillars of granite ranged across each end, overlooking the broad fertile district known as the Harlem Flats, and commanding a view of the East River and the shores of Long Island Sound for many a mile. About this imposing edifice are grounds of twenty acres in extent, planted with trees and cultivated with gardens, and the broad granite steps leading up to a corridor of those grand Doric pillars take the visitor into the home of 119 fatherless and motherless children. This institution has a liberal endowment, which was bequeathed by JOHN G. LEAKE, and the only condition for the admission of inmates is that they shall be needy orphan children, and the income of this endowment sufficient to furnish their support. The will of Mr. LEAKE was long in litigation, and his executor and life-long friend, JOHN WATTS, labored long and faithfully for the fulfillment of his wishes. The building was finally erected and the institution opened in 1843. The Mayor and Recorder of the City, the rector and two wardens of Trinity Church, Rev. Dr. DE WITT and Rev. Dr. WM. PAXTON, belong to the Board of Directors. The present Superintendent is Mr. WM. H. GUEST, who seems to take a lively interest in the children, and a general spirit of cheerfulness pervades the establishment. There are five teachers employed in the schoolrooms, and various other employes about the house and grounds. The location is quiet and retired, and admirably adapted for its purpose.

ORPHANS' HOME OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On Forty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, is the Orphans' Home, established by the ladies of the Episcopal Churches of this City, aided, of course, by the advice and pecuniary means of their friends of the other sex. This institution is one of the most excellent and efficient of the kind in the City, and is entirely under the control of ladies, with an Advisory Committee of gentlemen, including several eminent clergymen of the City. It is supported by a society formed of all persons contributing three dollars annually to its resources, or paying fifty dollars to become life members. This Society was incorporated in 1859, and the fine edifice at present occupied by the Asylum has been built but five or six years. It is a brick structure, conveniently arranged, and has an attractive exterior. A new feature has recently been added in the Infirmary, where the sick receive special attention. Children are admitted between the ages of 3 and 8 years, and are expected to remain until they are 12 or 14. There are a matron, three female teachers, a nurse, and six domestics employed in the house. The usual number of children cared for is about 145, and at the end of their stay they are provided with situations in which to make their start in the world, having been fitted out with the rudiments of a good education and the germs of an upright and virtuous character. Many charitable ladies interest themselves in these children, and send presents of clothing and books, and more is done than in most of the asylums to make in reality a "Home" for those who are so much in need of its blessings.

PROTESTANT HALF ORPHAN ASYLUM.

In 1835 a society was formed for the relief of half orphan and destitute children, and was incorporated by act of the Legislature. The officers and managers are ladies, but the Board of Trustees is formed of gentlemen. A large brick building was erected on West Tenth-street, which has the usual succession of dreary dining rooms, studious schoolrooms, neat but chilly dormitories and noisy playrooms. The children here admitted have one parent living, whose circumstances are such that they cannot support them at home, and so place them in charge of the Asylum for a time, where they are well cared for and receive the advantage of constant attendance upon good schools within the establishment itself. The parent pays $3 a month for the board of each child, and can take it from the Asylum at any time after the lapse of one year, and none are kept beyond the age of 14. None but Protestant children are received, but no single denomination has control of the institution. It has been the custom for many years to take the children in a body to the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church every Sunday morning. A good deal of sewing is done by the children, and here, as at the other institutions, they help at the work about the house, keeping everything as neat and clean as if it were scoured every day. There are generally about 226 boys and girls at this Asylum, and they are coming and going all the time. The surviving parents frequently become able to take them home, or a place is found for them elsewhere, and no coercion is used to retain a child in the institution. It is intended as an assistance and a relief for children which are not admitted to the ordinary orphan asylums, but need a temporary home of this kind to keep them from suffering and from vice and beggary.

THE WARTBURG ORPHAN FARM SCHOOL.

At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, a Farm School for Orphan Boys has been established under the auspices of the Lutheran Church. The Superintendent of this institution is Rev. GEO. C. HOLLIS, to whose faithful devotion and untiring labor its success has been mainly due. Its inmates come in a large measure from the class of boys that would be almost sure to become criminals, if not thus rescued and trained to a life of usefulness. On this farm they learn to work for their own living under one who knows how to direct and guide them, and at the same time receive a course of instruction which lays the foundation for a sound intellectual and moral character. This institution depends upon private munificence for its support, but never makes any appeals or asks for a dollar in contribution to its funds. Strangely enough under this policy it has always received help in its hour of need.

THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The same vicissitudes of life occur to white and black alike, and if the latter are bereft of parents in childhood they are hardly ever in circumstances which render the aid of others unnecessary. In none of the asylums into which white orphans are taken is a colored child ever seen. A number of years ago, however, an asylum was established especially for colored orphans. The officers and the matron and teachers are white, and the institution is supported in a great measure by the contributions of white citizens. This asylum was formerly located on Fifth-avenue, but at the time of the riot, in 1863, the prejudice of the mob found vent in meanly setting it on fire. The children were for the time being sent to the Almshouse on Randall's Island, and afterward removed to a temporary home on One Hundred and Fifty-first-street. Within the last three years, however, a new building has been erected on the banks of the Hudson, at One Hundred and Forty-third-street. It has a high situation, overlooking the river, and is surrounded with the rural scenes which still render that portion of the island a place of retirement and of quiet. In front runs the Bloomingdale road, now called Broadway, and between the house and the river the Boulevard is at present in course of construction. The building is a substantial structure of brick, well arranged and very neat in appearance. There are five schools in the building, and 273 children are at present in charge of the institution. On Sunday a preacher, sent by the City Mission, talks to them in the morning, and in the afternoon there is a Sunday school. This institution, like the others, depends mainly on private benevolence for support, and is generally in need of funds.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The Roman Catholics have made it a religious duty to provide for the helpless and destitute of their Church, and about one-half the orphan asylums of the City are under their auspices. The good Sisters of Charity and of Mercy go about among the destitute and homeless, and find hundreds of appropriate subjects for their kindly ministrations. In more than one instance they have themselves founded asylums for orphaned and helpless children. In the Catholic institutions of this kind it is always a condition of admitting children that they shall be of Catholic birth, or be wholly surrendered to that Church, and their religious instruction is most strictly attended to. The general management differs little from that of Protestant asylums. The children attend school in their class rooms every day, and are placed under careful teachers, and never go out except in charge of one of the sisters. One of these places has an air of subdued sanctity. The sisters in their plain black dresses and hoods, move about quietly and meekly and the children themselves do not appear to have that exuberance of feeling which is so natural to their age. A general cheerfulness and content seems nevertheless to pervade these monastic establishments. It is the general custom to have separate asylums for boys and girls.

The largest Orphan Asylum in the city is the Roman Catholic Male Orphan Asylum on Fifth-avenue, extending from Fifty-first to Fifty-second-street. It has an organization similar to that of Protestant institutions of the same kind, and is supported by the charity of Catholic Christians. The building is a large square structure of brick, standing back from the street on a slight elevation, with extensive grounds in front finely ornamented with shrubbery. Within the edifice is rather stately, but has an air of comfort and is arranged upon much the same plan as that already described. There are upwards of 590 boys in the institution, and the entire third floor of the building is occupied with dormitories, presenting range after range of little white beds, with a curtained couch in each corner for the Sisters, who oversee their numerous charge. In the rear of the building are playgrounds of considerable extent shut in by high fences. On the next block to the Asylum the new St. Patrick Cathedral is going up, and directly in the rear is the Orphan Asylum for Girls, on Madison-avenue.

The asylum for girls has stood for many years on Prince-street, opposite the old St. Patrick's Cathedral, but a new building, forming a branch of the same institution, has been lately erected on Madison-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. The building on Prince-street is a fine mansion of brick, forming a marked contrast with the other buildings on the street. The contrast inside is still greater, the front parlors and reception rooms being fitted up in elegant style. There are 175 girls at this place and 250 at the Madison-avenue asylum. The latter establishment, when completed, will accommodate a much larger number.

The Sisters of Mercy, whose institution of "Mercy" on Houston-street is well-known, have established an institution on Eighty-first-street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, called St. Joseph's Industrial School. Their building is but just completed, and the institution is not yet established on a permanent basis. It is intended to be strictly a practical industrial school for needy children, but not solely for orphans. Children will be instructed here in useful occupations and then placed out where they will be able to earn their own livelihood. About seventy children have been already admitted, but the founders have not yet the means necessary to carry out their plan fully.

The German Catholics of the City have an Orphan Asylum on Eighty-ninth-street, near Avenue A, which is supported mainly by the German Catholic Church in Third-street.

THE HEBREW ORPHAN AND HALF ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Israelites, who have for many years formed a large element of our population, have not been neglectful of the unfortunate children among their people. As early as 1822 a Hebrew Benevolent Society was formed for general charitable purposes, which, at a later date, became the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, and included within its scope the establishment and maintenance of an asylum both for orphans and half orphans, who are left in destitute circumstances. A building was erected in 1862, corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Third avenue which combines all the best improvements in this department of architecture. Inside it is one of the most elegant buildings of the kind in the City, and unlike some of the others it has halls and apartments comfortably heated. There are a main building and two wings; the entire front measuring 120 feet and the depth 60 feet. There are about 160 children cared for in this institution, and they are an intelligent and cheerful assembly of boys and girls. One of its peculiarities is, that it is rather a home for the children than a boarding school, and they are all sent to the public schools in the neighborhood, the instruction at home being of a religious character only. An attendant accompanies the children to school and they are always punctual and regular. An industrial feature has been introduced and a shoe shop for boys is already in operation and has been attended with marked success. The Superintendent of the Asylum, Mr. LOUIS SCHNABEL, gives his personal attention to its welfare and has great interest in the results. He is constantly in receipt of letters from children who have left the institution and are doing well for themselves in practical life.

CURRENT NOTES.

General TERRY is confined to his house in Atlanta, Ga., by illness.

One young man in Michigan has accepted a challenge from another to roll a log for a wager of $50.

Fifteen thousand acres of coal and mineral land in Grant and Mineral Counties, West Va., have just been sold for $225,000.

Mrs. ANN C. COOPER, who died in Baltimore recently, bequeathed $15,000 to the Home of the Friendless in that city.

A diseased chicken, unwittingly eaten, poisoned a family of five persons in Portland, Me., last week. Medical skill saved their lives.

The Michigan Congressmen are united in support of Judge S. L. WITHEY for Judge of the Sixth Circuit. He has also the recommendation of the Cleveland Bar.

A Richmond paper suggests that Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky establish a league for the encouragement of foreign immigration.

Rev. W. H. MCCORMICK, of Bloomsbury, N. J., shows, with much pleasure, to all his visitors, the chair presented to WASHINGTON by LAFAYETTE.

The will of the late Hon. JOHN BUTTERFIELD gives the homestead in Utica and one-third of his remaining property to his wife; the remaining two-thirds is divided among his seven children.

A convention, to be composed of two Councilmen and the City Solicitors of all the cities of the second class in Ohio, is to meet in Columbus on Tuesday next for consultation with reference to the municipal code.

The Delaware Railroad transported during last season 1,937,332 baskets of peaches to Jersey City, 94,026 to Philadelphia, and 56,622 to other points. It also transported 743,451 quarts of strawberries, equal to 23,232 bushels.

JAMES STEWART, of St. Louis, who threw a brick among a crowd of boys trespassing upon his premises, and, it is alleged, thereby killed one of them, has been bound over in the sum of $5,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Philadelphia *Press* is pleased that the President's message is to be brief, and says that having got out of the Wilderness of his Administration, he can afford to be short, sharp and decisive.

A drunken man fell face downwards in the mud, in Mifflin township, Penn., on Wednesday, and, being unable to help himself, was suffocated. Three years ago his wife was burned to death by falling into a grate.

The Nashville *Press & Herald* reports that the Radicals in that vicinity will not vote for any delegates to the proposed Constitutional Convention in Tennessee, and that they will vote against holding such a convention.

A correspondent of a Boston paper avers that while in the navy he "saw a man kept up to the chain cable with irons on his hands behind him, and a gag in his mouth, for nine days, and having only fifteen minutes to each meal."

General GEORGE P. IHRIE has not been elected a Delegate to Congress from Alaska, as some of the papers seem to suppose. He has merely been selected by the inhabitants of that Territory to act as their agent in Washington and to present their claims to Congressmen.

Governor HOFFMAN has called a special election in the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the acceptance of the office of United States Sub-Treasurer by Senator C. J. FOLGER. It is to be held on Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Upon announcing that Senator BROWNLOW would leave Knoxville, Tenn., on Thursday morning last, the *Whig* says that his "physical condition is as good as usual; an indication that there will be no vacancy, Providence not intervening, in his Senatorial seat."

Major JOSEPH H. CHADWICK declined the Republican nomination for Mayor of Boston, because, as he said, it was evident that the use of his name, by dividing the Republican vote, would tend to throw the city government into the hands of a strictly Democratic organization.

Mr. WILLIAM B. SPOONER, having found that the difference of views between him and the other members of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance, make it inexpedient for him longer to act with them, has resigned the office of Vice-President and taken his final leave of the Alliance in a very kind and friendly letter.

Speaking of the organization of the Walker Party in Virginia, the Richmond *State Journal*, which supported WELLS in the late canvass, says that no doubt now remains that a respectable and formidable body of the voters of Virginia are waiting to participate in such a movement.

RAPHAEL SEMMES failed as an editor, and now dislikes the Southern Press. He speaks of its "present demoralized condition, when so many papers have either struck their colors and gone over to the enemy, or pursue a weak policy of compromise, which is generally destructive of all principle."

Speaking of the National Board of Trade, the Richmond *Whig* says: "It has an air of refined and thoughtful gravity, that aspect marking those whose habit it is to investigate facts, figures and great business problems. There are some striking faces, and some dignified and imposing forms among the delegates."

Fearful of burglars, one of the Boston bank Presidents goes to his bank every morning before the watchman leaves, and remains there every night until the guardian of the treasure resumes his duty—all this without regard to the Eight-hour law, or to the personal comforts which most bank Presidents think they have a right to enjoy.

The Hamilton (Ont.) *Times* informs those who have tears to shed for the sad fate of Governor WILLIAM MCDOUGALL, that they may as well shed them now, if convenient, as at any time. It says that, "rejected by Oxford, he tried North Ontario; rejected by North Ontario, he tried Lanark, and now he is rejected by Red River. Oxford and Ontario at least tried him, but Winnepeg threw him overboard without even a trial."

The profits of the best vineyards near San Francisco are very enticing. The *Alta* says that even the Mission grape, the most abundant and least valuable of all, has paid more than $100 net per acre for all the vineyards that produced crops suitable for the table. One man gets $420 gross per acre from his Muscat of Alexandria vines annually, on the average, and $370 net; another gets $735 per acre gross, and $675 net from the Alexandrian Muscat; $2,400 gross, or $2,300 net from the Flame Tokay; and over $450 per acre from the Black Hamburg, Black Malvoisie, Golden Chasselas and White Tokay, for table use.

The call for the New-Hampshire Republican State Convention invites all those citizens to unite in the election of delegates who sustain the Administration of President GRANT in inaugurating economy and paying off the national debt, who intend to keep from power in the State and nation all sympathizers with the late rebellion, and to continue the control of the Government in the hands of those Union citizens and soldiers who saved the country in time of war, who are in favor of maintaining untarnished by any device of repudiation the nation's honor, and who constitute that true democracy which defends and protects the rights of every laboring man without regard to race or color.

Young Men's Christian Association Popular Concerts.

The first of the popular concerts at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association was given yesterday afternoon, Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, Mr. J. W. HILL and Mrs. JENNIE KEMPTON taking part therein. The hall was well filled; about three-fourths of those present being ladies. Judging from the attendance yesterday these concerts are likely to prove a success. The price of admission has been fixed at the low sum of 25 cents. The next concert will take place on the 11th inst., for which the services of Miss NETTIE STERLING, Messrs. J. R. THOMAS and S. P. WARREN have been secured.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 5, 1869.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

M. GUIZOT, in a letter to a member of the Corps Legislatif, advises the members to support the parliamentary empire.

Prince METTERNICH, the Austrian Ambassador, is at Vienna to receive his instructions regarding the questions at issue between Prussia and Austria.

GENERAL.

All the records of the Land Office in Topeka, Kansas, and the journals of the House of Representatives, were destroyed in the recent great fire.

It is announced that no troops have been ordered to Utah, as serious trouble with the Mormons is not anticipated.

In the Boards of Trade Convention at Richmond yesterday, the question of the speedy resumption of specie payment was discussed. It was finally referred to a special committee. The propositions for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, through Government aid, and water communication between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, were also discussed and in part indorsed.

The Spanish Bank will at once issue six millions in currency as an additional loan to the Government.

The "cold spell" continues. The telegraph reports ice in the canals. At Utica the thermometers indicated yesterday ten degrees above zero, and the Erie Canal was frozen over. At Albany the mercury stood at only two degrees above. Eighteen boats were frozen in the canal at Ilion.

Dispatches have been received from the ironclad *Dictator*, dated Savannah, Ga., Dec. 3, announcing that she left Tybee Sound on the morning of the 2d for Key West. She had been detained within the bar about ten days by low water.

The agent of the advocates of the removal of the Capitol to some point in the West, is already at work in Washington.

A fire in the village of Fairburg, Ill., on Friday night, destroyed $50,000 worth of property. Several stores were burned, and also a private residence.

An escaped captive reports to the editor of the Junction City, Kansas, *Union*, that the Cheyenne Indians hold twenty white boys and girls as captives. Among the latter is one HENRIETTA FLOYD, 16 years old, said to be the daughter of WILLIAM H. FLOYD, a furniture dealer in Boston, Mass. It is asserted that the girl was stolen from a village in Texas, where she was visiting friends of her parents. Her brother, who was with her, was killed.

Mayor SHURTLEFF, of Boston, who has been nominated for reëlection by the "Citizens' Party," has been indorsed by Republican Ward and City Committees, and it is thought his reëlection is certain. He has been the candidate of the Democrats for a number of years.

The Christian Convention held its closing session in the Market-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Paterson, on Thursday evening, and listened to an inspiriting address from Rev. Dr. CUYLER, of Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. BANVARD, of the First Baptist Church, presided, and Rev. A. C. ROE, of the American Christian Union, acted as Secretary. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. H. W. OPDYKE, of the Prospect-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Faculty of Yale College have again forbidden the students to engage in any concert enterprises during term time.

L. M. STANTON, cashier of the dry goods house of FARWELL & Co., Chicago, has been detected in pilfering from his employers. The aggregate amount stolen by him is said to be about $4,000. He has restored $2,500, and has been "let off" FREDERICK PRATT has also been detected in embezzling the funds of one of the horse railroad companies. He confesses to having taken $10,000.

CORNELIUS STRANAHAN, one of the most careful engineers on the Hudson River Railroad, was knocked from his engine, on Livingston Bridge, yesterday afternoon, into the river, and drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

JOSEPH F. TEBBETTS has been appointed Storekeeper of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-second District of New-York.

The assessed valuation of real estate in Westchester county has increased upward of $3,000,000 the past year. The increased valuation of real estate in Morrisania is set down at $500,000; in West Farms at $500,000, and in Yonkers at $400,000.

The preliminaries for a daily steam line between Bridgeport, Conn., and Port Jefferson, L. I., have been arranged, and by Spring the boats are expected to be running. This will shorten the route between that portion of Long Island and this City.

The contract to build the connection between the South Side Railroad and that portion of the old Flushing line lately purchased by the former Company, was signed yesterday. Operations are to be commenced on Monday.

LOCAL.

On the motion of District-Attorney PIERREPONT, Judge BLATCHFORD, at the United States District Court, yesterday, ordered that the case of The United States *vs.* The Spanish Gunboats be set down for hearing on Wednesday.

The Tammany General Committee met last evening to designate a man from each Ward to receive moneys from the General Committee to carry on the election as it should be next Tuesday. The men were designated, and they are to meet at the Wigwam on Monday, at 9 A. M., to receive the checks.

FLORENCE SCANNEL, shot on Friday, is recovering, though, it is said, he will be a paralytic. The arrested parties have been released from custody.

Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN has given his opinion that, under the law, Mayor HALL is entitled to hold his office until 1871.

In the Court of Sessions, at Philadelphia, yesterday, the following sentences of imprisonment were passed: PHILIP FLANIGAN, for the murder of Colonel SEYBERT, twelve years. E. D. SMITH, for the murder of HUGHES and highway robbery, seventeen years. The negro CARR, for the murder of another negro, three and a half years. WM. MOORE, for the murder of O'REILLY, six and a half years.

A battalion of troops has arrived at Havana from Cadiz. General LESCA has been relieved from the command of the Spanish troops in the Cinco Villas district, and General CEARBO appointed in his place.

Twenty thousand signatures have been obtained to a petition to Congress asking the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents.

The Chinese Problem.

A new Declaration of Independence has just been made at a public meeting in San Francisco—a declaration of independence of China. "We pledge ourselves," reads this portentous document, which is now before a Committee for revision, "to a system of non-intercourse with these Chinese coolies," and, moreover, "to use every exertion sanctioned by our laws to eject them from the State."

Had such an "anti-foreign" demonstration been made by a public meeting in Pekin or Hong Kong, we should have seen nothing astonishing in it. We have always been accustomed to find the "non-intercourse" doctrine there in considerable strength, though it is gradually breaking down before "Western civilization." But such doctrine in Christendom, and more especially in America, is certainly very remarkable.

Nor do we see the justice of the grounds on which this special "discrimination on account of race and color" is to be exercised in the matter of immigration. The first reason assigned is that of "self-preservation as a people and nation"—an utterly un-American idea, since as a people and a nation we have grown great out of the influx of immigration from all sources. Suppose for a moment that this were assigned as a reason for keeping Americans out of China—would it be acceptable to our merchants and people? There must be some reciprocity in this matter. We cannot expect to ask the Chinese to open their ports and admit our capitalists to control "internal improvements" in their country, and then "pledge ourselves neither to give them our custom nor to give them employment" when they come here. And to admit that the danger of Americans overrunning and controlling China is less than the danger of China overrunning and controlling America, would be a novel view for the people of this Republic, at least, to take.

In the next place we are told, by this "declaration:"

> "The Chinese are a migratory people who build no houses, establish no families, no homesteads—invest no capital that will reproduce new capital and new employments—are required by their owners and importers to be carried back to China within a given time, dead or alive, consequently cannot found families which, all statesmen acknowledge, are the only proper material to form, build up and bind together a nation."

For that very reason, therefore, the dangers so elaborately set forth in all the previous paragraphs of the declaration, are mere chimeras. Casual residents and commercial visitors do not control a country. Englishmen doing business in France do not control the Frenchmen, nor do Frenchmen doing business in England control Englishmen. To admit that the coolies *could*, under any circumstances, get the upper hand of forty millions of Americans, is too preposterous for serious thought; but, if forty millions should come here, their alleged want of stability would settle the question. And, on the other hand, suppose *that* consideration should be urged against our merchants in China—how should we regard it? *Our* merchants, too, ask to have their bodies brought back and buried at home, if they die in China; they, too, fail to adopt American ways and customs; they band together in unsympathetic "non-intercourse," socially with the people among whom they make money. Shall we admit that to be a good reason for keeping them out of China?

Again, we are told, by the declaration, that the "habits of the Chinese are loathsome in the extreme," and are assured, after some strong description, "habits like these our race never can accept." But does it not occur to our California fellow-citizens that for that very reason, there is no such danger as they apprehend? Who ever heard of the Root-digger Indians or the Hottentots invading London and Paris, and, either by precept or example, enforcing their habits on the people there?

Of the same sort is the objection made to the *religion* of the Chinese. Is not this, indeed, something astonishing? Here, for half a century, we in America have been sedulously sending out myriads of men and millions of money, simply to get in contact with this dreaded religion. Many a missionary has been praised as saint and hero, because he offered his life to carry Christianity to the Chinese. After this enormous expenditure of life and treasure, we are now coolly told that one reason why America is to prevent Chinese from coming, is that their religion will be brought with them, and that we cannot convert them—they, perhaps, being more likely to convert us.

Yet again, we are assured that for the coolies to come is to reëstablish slavery.

> "We have no hesitation in asserting that the slave trade, which has been abolished at the cost of so much blood and treasure in the East of this Republic, is now to be reëstablished in the West; and in this fairest garden of the whole earth, where we, to gratify the avarice of a few, are to be disturbed in our homes and happiness, and be driven to seek a new livelihood in lands new to us, among strangers, perhaps enemies."

We can suggest another interpretation for this particular matter. The distinctive feature in slavery was almost precisely what this declaration manifests, namely, the disposition to take away all the rights, privileges and possibilities of a career in America from those who were asserted to be just as mean, debased and ignorant as the coolies. We were often treated to similar pictures of the horrible state of things that would happen if the slaves should enjoy the same privileges and opportunities as other people.

The truth is, that in all this very declaration there is but one *real* grievance alleged, and that is, that we are to get cheap labor by coolie importation. How great a grievance that is, with a great continent yet to subdue to civilization, with railroads and factories and mills to build, plantations to work, and new trades to be established everywhere, we leave our readers to judge. Those who are afraid of coolie competition will naturally be jealous and angry regarding their rivals; but we do not believe that the American people, as a whole, will share this apprehension, or do anything but despise the alleged rivalry. At any rate, while coolie importations are at their present figures, our friends in California may set their minds at rest on prospective dangers.

Savings Banks and Their Depositors.

Apropos of the approaching half-yearly payment of interest by the Savings banks, may not something be said, of the desirability of some more liberal system of treatment toward depositors? The practice of these banks varies, and some do offer terms to their customers to which little exception can be made. But in too many cases the relations of banker and depositor are entirely misinterpreted by the former. The real facts of the case are these—a certain corporation can profitably use large sums of money, from whatever source gathered. It invites all persons having small amounts to lend them, and, as an inducement, offers to pay interest for the same. The depositor is thus not the favored party in the transaction, but the one who confers a favor. It is he who lends money to an institution which, without it, would collapse. True, the bank makes no individual application to him, but the individual represents the public to which application *is* made, and the principle therefore holds in both instances. Now this is forgotten by the depositor, if he ever understood it at all, and the bank assumes in consequence a sort of magisterial attitude of condescension, taking all the benefits and all the credit.

This relation of trader (in money) and lender of money to trade with being remembered, it seems remarkable that the savings banks are able, many of them, to attract custom, seeing that their arrangements are extremely illiberal, not to say unjust. For instance, a considerable amount of money deposited remains without interest, from the refusal to allow its payment on sums deposited after a certain date and until a certain distant other date. A bank that takes the money early in January, and does not begin to pay interest upon it until the 1st of July, is manifestly taking an undue advantage. Why, moreover, is not the interest due on January and July 1 paid promptly, instead of retained until two or three weeks after that date? Probably the answer will be, the want of clerical force; but the business is profitable enough to enable its conductors to remedy that little difficulty. Another piece of unfairness—or perhaps harshness is the better word—consists in the refusal to allow "days of grace." Some banks allow sums deposited before the fifteenth, or thereabouts, of the half-yearly day to be regarded as paid in on the first; but others do not. On that day only must the new depositor place his savings on the counter; for "it is our rule" to pay no interest for six months if you pay it in to-morrow, is what he is informed.

It may be doubted whether the interest paid on deposits is not generally too low. Five per cent. is a small return for the use of the great bulk of the money deposited, and six per cent. even upon the remainder is not high enough. There are numerous forms of investment which pay more, and which are as safe as the savings banks themselves. One bank, indeed, has recognized this, for it has just changed its exceptional seven per cent. to the same as a permanent rate. This is a move in the right direction, and other banks may do well to follow the example. It would be well if a large proportion revised their system, and remember that the claim which they make to be considered benevolent institutions is purely fictitious. They are simply traders with a class of people who, though generally ignorant of their importance to the savings bank with which they deal, have as much right to fair and liberal treatment as the customers in any other business.

The Bench and its Rewards.

The adoption of the Judiciary article of the Constitution is doubtless due to the special exertions which were made in its behalf by some of the members of the Bar and the Judges. It is not to be wondered at that some of the Judges should have favored it, for, aside from the benefit which the public interests may receive from the new system, the lengthening of the judicial term, which the new article fixes at fourteen years, would commend the change to every one who was desirous of gaining for himself any reputation as a Judge. Under the present system it is nearly impossible to establish such a reputation. The judicial faculty is not one that comes by nature, although some possess it in a far greater degree than others. The business of a Judge must be learned, as every other must be, by practice. The only preparation which a Judge ever has before taking his seat, is practice at the Bar, and that is of little or no service—for the positions of the lawyer and of the Judge are essentially different. A lawyer may have had a long experience as such, and still find that when upon the Bench he has to learn how to discharge new duties—how to deal with lawyers and their clients, witnesses and cases, from an entirely new point of view. Unless the new Judge has extraordinary capacity for the judicial position, it is often years before he has familiarized himself with his duties and his powers, so as even to begin to do himself justice or to make apparent whatever ability he may happen to possess.

Under our present system, it has generally been more than probable that by the time a Judge had been trained to make a free use of his powers, he would be called upon to resign his place in favor of some other aspirant within his own party, or possibly the defeat of his own party would dispel any hope which he might have entertained of making himself a name as a great Judge, It has not been under any such system that the most celebrated Judges have gained their reputation. Lord MANSFIELD, for example, was on the bench for thirty-two years, and HOLT for twenty years. What judicial name is greater in our country than that of MARSHALL? He was a Judge for thirty-four years. Take the case of HARDWICKE and ELDON, of the English Courts of Chancery, and of KENT and WALWORTH in our own Courts. HARDWICKE was a Judge for twenty-three years, ELDON for twenty eight, KENT twenty-three, WALWORTH twenty. The same rule has held in the Admiralty Courts. They seem especially to require time for the growth of a solid fame, for they are called on to deal not with ordinary events, but with facts and law of an exceptional character. Lord STOWELL sat in the English Court of Admiralty nearly thirty years, and Dr. LUSHINGTON nearly forty. Our own Judge STORY sat for thirty-four years, Judge BETTS for nearly forty years; and if Judge NELSON retains his seat till 1873 he will have completed his half century of judicial labor, twenty-eight years of it upon the bench of the Federal Courts.

Whether the further change to the appointing system shall be made in this State or not, this present change gives an opportunity for acquiring judicial fame which has till now been wanting. If the appointing system be resorted to, the composition of our State Courts will very closely resemble that of the Federal system—with this difference, however, that while in both the age of seventy is fixed as the extreme limit of tenure, the Federal Judge who arrives at that age and has served ten years is pensioned, while no such provision is as yet embraced in our State system.

Some Aspects of the Richardson Case.

It is much to be regretted that the friends of the late Mr. A. D. RICHARDSON have taken a course which leaves public writers no alternative but to discuss the exceedingly painful circumstances connected with his death. Had those friends been well advised, they would have refrained from the attempt to canonize Mr. RICHARDSON, and avoided the use of arguments which at least imply an utter contempt for the marriage tie. We should have sympathized with their regret over the sudden extinction of a life which promised to be useful, and have been quite ready to put forward in his favor all the considerations that truth and justice warranted. But, unfortunately, Mr. RICHARDSON's associates suffered their anger to obtain the upper hand of their judgment. They have sought to prove that a man does no wrong in tempting a wife away from her husband; they have, to the amazement of the public, practically pleaded for the sacredness of "free love" principles; and they have represented the lover as a saint and the husband as a devil. In a word, they have deliberately tried the whole case, and upon them rests the sole responsibility of a discussion in which, as we plainly foresee, very grave scandals must necessarily arise, and many disclosures be made which will cause further irritation and bitterness.

We are not about to imitate the example of Mr. RICHARDSON's friends, and decide the punishment which ought to be inflicted on MCFARLAND. Neither shall we take it upon ourselves to pronounce whether Mr. RICHARDSON was innocent or guilty of the offence laid to his charge. But there is one point upon which we cannot be silent, because it is in the nature of evidence—and evidence of a more positive kind, as regards the actual position of the deceased toward Mrs. MCFARLAND, than any other we can now obtain. Mr. RICHARDSON himself published a letter in which he avowed that he had long ago written to Mrs. MCFARLAND as a lover, and that he was only waiting for the husband to be disposed of in order to marry her. Moreover, it was proved on a legal inquiry that RICHARDSON had been constantly in the society of Mrs. MCFARLAND—she in his room, and he in hers—*before* she left her husband, and in defiance of the remonstrances of MCFARLAND himself. If these circumstances had not excited suspicion in the husband's mind, most people would have called him a weak-minded and credulous fool.

MCFARLAND's story is a very positive one, but we still think that this is not the proper time to enter into it. We have at present to deal only with those persons who are prejudging the whole case, foremost among whom stands Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Steadfastness of friendship is not the only virtue a minister of religion ought to possess. It is the duty of such a man to reprove sin wherever he may find it. But, if Mr. BEECHER's words have any meaning at all, he does not deem the violation of the marriage laws a sin. He has pledged himself to the statement that Mr. RICHARDSON was "truthful and honorable," "in the whole of his fatal affection." That is, an affection for another man's wife, with the exchange of love letters on both sides, is "truthful and honorable." MACAULAY said that BYRON wished to found a new school of morality' the first principle of which was to hate your neighbor and to love your neighbor's wife. Mr. BEECHER's doctrine belongs also to this school. If it were carried out by the world at large, the present social system would inevitably fall to pieces, and another would be constituted, based on indiscriminate orgies and shameless licentiousness.

Mr. BEECHER puts his precepts into practice by solemnly marrying a woman to her lover—we will not call him her seducer—while the husband was still alive. Mr. BEECHER may say that the woman had obtained a divorce. How does he know that? A fraudulently obtained divorce may at any time be set aside, and in this case the husband declares that the divorce was procured in Indiana without his knowledge. Before the validity of this divorce could be deemed established, it was indispensable that it should be ascertained whether the husband purposed to move to annul it. It might have been thought that if Mrs. MCFARLAND had so strong a case for divorce as Mr. BEECHER and others assert, she would have been contented to bring her suit in this State, where she lived. But she went off to Indiana, and there, upon an *ex parte* statement, secured the decree. Divorces of that monstrous kind are set aside every day, and this one might have been so treated. In plain words, it is quite possible that Mr. BEECHER has rendered himself liable to legal proceedings of a serious nature for remarrying Mrs. MCFARLAND.

Mr. BEECHER accuses MCFARLAND of crimes which his own wife did not allege against him, even in her application for divorce. Does he consider this a fair proceeding? It would justify us in listening also to the answer of the husband—to his assertion that many well-known persons were engaged in the intrigue to separate his wife and himself, and that his wife deserted him because he unfortunately became poor. But we pass by this part of the subject at present. It appears very certain that when MCFARLAND is tried, letters will see the light that will go far to explain the strange interest which prominent public men and others have taken in this case. Whatever may be the revelations yet to come, one thing is quite clear—it is no longer possible in cases of this kind for the man to receive *all* the blame and the woman none. We quite agree with the Springfield *Republican* in its remark that if woman claims her "rights" she must also assume her responsibilities. Mrs. MCFARLAND is evidently not a weak-minded or silly woman, to be led astray by every flattering tongue. Under the new interpretation of GOD's laws which Mr. FROTHINGHAM has laid down, and which Mr. BEECHER countenances, she may be guiltless. But she can look into the dark secrets of the past, and weigh her own conduct in the balance; and it may be that she understands better than Mr. FROTHINGHAM who is primarily accountable for the death of Mr. RICHARDSON, for a broken home, for dishonored children, and for a husband lying in prison with the guilt of blood upon his hands.

Cheap Food for the People.

Some time ago we took occasion to chronicle the opening in London of a dining room for the poor on the model of the celebrated Café California of Paris. Its establishment originated with an enterprising importer of Australian beef, who, finding that a popular prejudice existed against his meat in the uncooked state, resolved to try whether the national palate could not be reached by undertaking the cooking himself. The speculation was a purely mercantile one, its promoter professing no philanthropic aims in the matter, but simply promising to supply a nutritious meal for two cents, and relying upon a fair profit out of the transaction. At first the results were somewhat discouraging. The opening day only yielded four customers, one of whom, after consuming three platefulls of savory stew, demanded his money back again. Curious inquirers called to discover what kind of meat was used in the new establishment, and on learning that it was Australian, went away in disgust. By-and-by, however, things began to mend, and by the end of the first month sixty dinners a day were consumed. After this the popular prejudice dissipated so rapidly that before two months had elapsed the daily average had reached 600, which went on increasing till, by the latest accounts, 1,100 meals a day were being supplied by this one agency. Part of these are consumed on the premises, but the larger proportion is distributed out of doors among the densely populated districts of the east end of London. The success of the scheme has been so encouraging that the originator has resolved to purchase an adjoining theatre, and convert it into a dining hall capable of containing 1,600 persons, as also to erect branch establishments in various parts of the metropolis and of the English provinces.

Australian beef is prepared for shipment by being boned, salted and rolled, and then covered with a linen envelope, over which is placed a thick coating of fat which renders each package impervious to air or moisture. As now imported it can be retailed in England at eight cents a pound. Strangely enough, the strongest prejudices against the new viands are found to exist among the extremely poor, though their character has been sufficiently well established to recommend them to city clerks and other members of the middle classes. We need scarcely remark that any similar organization for supplying cheap and nutritious food would be an immense boon to the laboring classes of this and other great cities of our Union. Both animal and vegetable elements of popular cookery are at least equally available, and as our people have never yet been accused of neglecting any profitable direction for business enterprise, we do not despair of seeing something shortly attempted which may rival the London and Parisian dinners for the people.

Physiology and Medicine as Branches of Popular Education.

The cases of malpractice which have frequently to be recorded, and the loss of life which often occurs from delayed or unskillful treatment of accidents or disease, suggest the question whether surgery and medicine ought not to form some part of popular education. At best the healing art is not one of the exact sciences, and one of its most eminent exemplars in Europe has given utterance to a heretical doubt whether there is any science at all in the use of medicine. Anatomy is, however, a reliable science, and within a few years physiology and hygiene have attained an advanced position in the circle of positive knowledge. It is strange that even the prominent facts on which the schools of medicine do not differ, find small place in the manuals of any except a technical education. Knowledge of this sort would help to effect a needed reform in our national habits. Even the habitual use of badly-prepared food or of injurious liquors is least frequent among those who have been taught their pernicious effects. So in regard to systems of ethics, religion or even politics, while there may be prominent exceptions, the majority act in accordance with the code or belief impressed upon them in early years.

The foolhardiness with which people take unnecessary or injurious remedies, and drink hurtful beverages, springs mainly from this defect in education. But few are taught except by experience or observation that fair health needs no medicine; that there is scarcely an absolute specific for any one disease, much less one specific for a number of complaints; that drugs themselves seldom nourish and never absolutely cure, their office being rather to conserve, develop or direct energies already existing in the body. But men of good sense inevitably pick up medical knowledge with advancing years, so that there is truth in the remark attributed to LOUIS XIV. that "at forty a man is either a fool or a physician."

Aside from accidental injuries, it may be said that many diseases are like conflagrations, most easily extinguished before they gain headway. But there are emergencies in which knowledge of the position of an artery and how to tie or plug it, or of suitable and accessible materials as immediate antidotes for poison or remedies for extensive burning or scalding, may prove of vital importance. Such knowledge should not be exclusively confined to a profession. It is said that a physician in Erie, Penn., refused to exercise his skill when present at a recent street accident, because his pay could not be assured, and the victim died before another doctor could be obtained. But whenever a crowd around an injured man waits for professional assistance, doing nothing while the sufferer's life is ebbing away, the correlative inference may be properly drawn, that no person present is properly educated.

Girls, if they expect ever to have charge of a family, should acquire at school information on such matters. The matron of olden times was qualified as a doctor, an apothecary, a nurse. The mother of Young America does not know enough to prescribe a hot bath or a mustard plaster. Good nursing and simple appliances have saved more lives than doctors. We doubt moreover whether many of the faculty would consider the popularization of such knowledge a dangerous thing nor that it would diminish the necessity for their services. An acquaintance with the construction and needs of our own bodies should by no means be excluded from a course of general education as though it were a far-fetched science; nor can it be accounted among the gentle accomplishments and superficial graces since the Philadelphia male students have demonstrated that it has nothing in common with polite learning.

While it is very questionable whether a distinct organization for the defence of prisoners on trial would answer the purpose, or, indeed, would be free from objectionable features, some method of curing present evils in connection with such unfortunates is certainly called for. There are cases of young men charged with a first crime who have no money with which to pay counsel, and who are convicted, for want of legal assistance, of a greater infraction of law than they have actually committed. A correspondent, speaking of this subject, says, further, that where the Court gives a prisoner the benefit of counsel, the individual assigned is selected from a low class of lawyers who hang round the Courts, and that the aid given is very inefficient. The matter is very important, seeing that this first conviction often changes the whole character and course of the person subjected to it. He becomes associated with, perhaps, the regular criminal class, and is by them encouraged to adopt their kind of life; or if unjustly punished, or with undue harshness, becomes enraged with society, and seeks by future offences to take his revenge.

◆

A stranger visiting this City cannot fail to observe that its supply of lamps is miserably small and the light they give almost akin to "the gray and glimmering rays of early dawn." That is all right enough—we are used to it and don't presume to complain. But why should not what little illumination is vouchsafed us be made the most of? One would think that it would be considered absurd to put a lamp at a street corner and surround it with the timber-work of an awning. It is the most ridiculous thing in the world for a gaslight to be deliberately placed, as so many of them are, in positions where they are totally obscured. The plan may be ingenious in official eyes—but to ordinary people it is as ludicrous a blunder as would be an attempt to light a city with dark lanterns!

◆

How is it that in spite of the repeated cases of death either in burning buildings, or by leaping from them, there is no system of really practical fire escapes in this City? For years various contrivances have been exhibited, more or less elaborate in design and effective as to use. But nothing comes of it. What is there to prevent the establishment of regular fire escape stations? We need not be too proud to adopt the London plan. Then there are, at a large number of accessible central points, light machines for the purpose. A small two-wheeled carriage is affixed to a ladder fitted with a fire-proof trough, which is large enough to contain two or more people. The machine when not in use remains in the street at its appointed place, and on an alarm being given is swiftly run to the fire—the ladder remaining perpendicular—by its conductor. He is usually an ex-sailor, and is qualified, therefore, to mount the ladder with agility, after placing it against the window of the building on fire, put the inmates into the trough, and come down with it, with the aid of the needful tackle. There is nothing intricate or of a "patented invention" nature about all this, and we might just as well quietly imitate it.

◆

ROBERT BURNS once upon a time indulged his muse in a complaint and lamentation over a changed world in Scotland, and painted the exciseman "in a bustle seizing a still." If he were now alive and living anywhere in the neighborhood of the Navy Yard, he would probably give vent to his feelings over the seizure of "a devil's dozen" of them in "Irishtown." The sentiment of indignation was certainly strong enough in that region to "make verses," but the poetical genius of the place seems to have taken it out in a litany of curses, punctuated here and there with brickbats. Our Irish fellow-citizens generally behave well in great rebellions, but in those "whisky rebellions" they were always noted for taking the wrong side.

◆

At a late meeting of the Ladies' Council in this City Mrs. MCKINLEY insisted that women have as much right to applaud or dissent at meetings as the men. This may be fairly allowed, and we think they may hiss on occasion and also make noises of approbation, such as, Hear, hear! Bravo! and Encore! drumming at the same time with their heels and rapping the floor with the points of their parasols. Anything within the bounds of reasonable concession we never object to.

◆

New-York has a double claim on the coast of Communipaw: First, on account of the old right which came in somehow with the CARTARETS, and which the lawyers understand, apparently; and next on account of that made ground itself. This, having come from the streets of New-York, gives us a natural right to go after it as a part of our soil. At the same time we think we may, with much comfort to ourselves and no great loss, waive all claim to that extemporary territory and even wish it was somewhat further off—especially in Summer weather. Let New-Jersey keep Communipaw, and at the same time be at the expense of giving it a top-dressing of chloride of lime, about half an inch deep. The burning of the buildings upon it would not do so much in the way of remedy.

◆

A good deal of the poetry of war is gone from the world with the lofty three-deckers and the dashing frigates with their clouds of canvass aloft and the orderly apparatus of their decks and broadsides so imposing and formidable below. Our turreted and terrible *Miantonomoh* shows what a wonderful change has been made in that respect. Her deck lies within a couple of feet of the sea level, and on her voyages she is sometimes as much washed by the waves as the sea-serpent itself; having only her metallurgic towers fairly visible in anything of a breeze. But she is far better than her looks, as she lately proved in her journey to Russia and back again, and as she would prove in any set-to with the *Agincourt* or the *Gloire*. Either of them would probably think her a very "ugly customer;" and though not a beauty, even in Jack's opinion, she has no doubt attractions enough to win the admiration of as many as may be permitted to go on board her—for we believe she has timber enough to justify that form of expression.

◆

As regards the new fashion of erecting statues, we have not much objection to make. They may be raised in any quantity in a free country like this. But they who wish to get them up should do so without taxing too heavily those who do not care much about them. There is a movement, for instance, to erect a statue to Mr. SETON, the promoter of popular education. That excellent man may well have his counterfeit presentment in a public place; but we have an idea that the school teachers should not be asked or expected to contribute. Everything of that kind should be on the voluntary principle.

The Fine Arts.

The "Ruins of Grosney Castle," the latest, and by many considered the finest production of Mr. M. F. M. DE HAAS, is now on exhibition at Snedecor's Gallery, No. 768 Broadway. It represents an expanse of dark and stormy sea, on which rest the almost level beams of the setting sun. To the right is a range of bold rocks, and at their foot a stranded ship, bruised, battered and dismantled by her battle with the elements. The dash of the waves on beach and rock, and over the hull of the stranded vessel, has been represented by the artist with a fidelity to nature which can have resulted only from a long and careful study of the ocean in its wildest moods. The play of sunlight on the water and on the peaks of the bold rocks on the right has also been finely rendered. The picture is a grand one, and worthy of the attention it receives.

In the same gallery are some good specimens from the studios of JAS. M. HART, J. G. BROWN, J. B. BRISTOL, GEO. H. HALL and SAMUEL COLMAN. Mr. BROWN has given "A Young Girl at Prayer," in which the fine painting of the arms and bosom of the figure deserves notice. Mr. HART has a woodland scene, representing cattle huddled together beneath the trees, to shelter themselves from the approaching storm. The effect is good, but the foreground of the picture is most carelessly painted. Mr. GEORGE H. HALL is represented by a Spanish scene, in which, however, the remarkable family resemblance between all the female figures detracts from its effect. Mr. COLMAN has a painting of Fort Hamilton by moonlight, which would be good were it not for the manner in which the waves are represented. Water, even during the stillest day or night, never presents such an unbroken series of lines as Mr. COLMAN has drawn.

In the first gallery is a good collection of plain and colored French prints and photographs, from the productions of GEROME and other great painters.

Things Not Generally Known.

The London *Globe* publishes the following among many things that are not generally known: "Wine becomes 'corked' in the process of decanting, not from contact with the cork while in the bottle; it is the upper portion of the cork, where the mouth of the bottle clips it, that decays. If we knew that a certain cork was bad, and could break off the neck of the bottle before the contents had come into contact with the decayed cork, the wine would not be affected. A 13-inch sea-service mortar, fired with a spherical shell of 200 pounds weight and a powder charge of 20 pounds, the elevation being 45 degrees, could, in its flight, pass over the highest mountain in England. The longest artillery range on record is 11,243 yards, to which distance the Whitworth muzzle-loading 9-inch gun threw a 250-pound shot with a charge of 50 pounds, and at an elevation of 33 degrees. Experience proves that observations, no matter of what kind, even when repeated under to all appearance identical circumstances, do not give exactly the same results; there is, in fact, a probability of error. Thus, if we throw 24 halfpence into the air, it is natural to suppose that the result will be 12 heads and 12 tails; but, although this result is the most probable, the odds are 6 to 1 against it. The results, moreover, vary out of all proportion to the variation of the attendant circumstances. For instance, gun cotton is now made in the form of discs from pulp. If a disc of the cotton about four inches in diameter and one inch thick be placed on a massive stone and lighted by a piece of paper it will merely burn away with a bright yellow flame; if ignited, however, by a small detonating fuse, it will explode with such violence as to shatter the stone to atoms. Half a dozen such discs fired by detonation would completely cut down a stockade of four trees, each a foot thick. So, again, the Chassepot rifle uses a bullet of 380 grains weight, and when fired with a charge of 85 grains of French powder gives to it an initial velocity of 1,360 feet; the Martini-Henry, under the same circumstances, but with English powder, gives a velocity of 1,500 feet. The merits, too, of field guns are various; the most rapid shooting on record is that of the 12-pounder breech-loading Armstrong gun which, during the ARMSTRONG and WHITWORTH competition, was fired 50 times in 6 minutes and 59 seconds; while the fastest shooting combined with accuracy was made by the Special Committee on Indian Field Artillery with their 9-pounder gun, when 50 rounds were fired in 16 minutes, 25 of them passing through a 9-foot target at 1,000 yards. At this rate of firing, a battery of six guns could burst shells on the head of a column at the rate of about ten a minute."

Sale of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 2.

The Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad was sold yesterday, under a foreclosure of the mortgage for $1,004,000. The road extends from Morrow to Zanesville, a distance of 131 miles. Included in the sale were sixteen locomotives, sixteen passenger, 171 box and cattle, and seventy-two coal cars; also $200,000 worth of real estate. The bonded debt is $1,300,000, and the stock $1,700,000. The latter is wiped out, and the price realized will not pay the bonded debt by about $825,000. The price paid is less than $8,000 per mile, and the iron on the road is worth all this. The Pan Handle Railroad Company are the purchasers, or, in other words, the Pennsylvania-Central. A branch will be built, about twenty-two miles in length, to Zanesville, and the Pan Handle trains will run over that route instead of *via* Columbus. The distance is about the same, but the grades are in favor of the Zanesville route.

The Red River Troubles—Their Origin.

From the Montreal Witness, Dec. 4.

We have been favored with a sight of some private letters from Red River, written before the present troubles, which seem to show that the principal cause of the opposition to Governor MCDOUGALL, then only talked of, was French jealousy of the rapid influx of Upper Canadians, who were pouring in like the shadow of coming events in the hope of situations under the new *régime*. This jealousy has, doubtless, been encouraged by the unheard-of pretensions of the inhabitants of the neighboring State of Minnesota in their favor, and in favor of the Monroe doctrine. The shrewd new-comers were likely to receive little for their pains had Mr. MCDOUGALL reached the place, as he had quite a sufficient number of place-hunters in his train. A new Government was evidently much needed, as the hands of a friend were the only safe conveyance for letters to Canada.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Italian Opera.

Excellent houses have been the rule of the week at the Academy of Music. The fourth and fifth representations of "William Tell," on Monday and Wednesday, attracted more people than the preceding ones, and fully warranted our recorded conviction respecting the impression this work had made on the opera-going public. Signor LEFRANC went through the arduous part of *Arnoldo* again on Saturday night, for the benefit of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Association, and now will take a short and much needed rest. No tenor, with perhaps one exception, has produced so great an effect in New-York by such worthy means as has Signor LEFRANC. He is a true artist, and one of the first rank. For him we have to devise no apologies or excuses for deficiency. His physical powers are always ready to meet the drafts of his conceptions. With a wealth and power of voice unsurpassed here, he has also a delicacy and finish of execution whose union with the former qualities is as rare as it is charming. His merits as an actor, if less decided, are not unworthy of his abilities as a singer. He never lacks in fervor; he can produce that electrical, indescribable thrill which is in itself a test of histrionic genius, and yet he never by any chance conveys a suggestion of exaggeration. *Masaniello*, which he is now about to essay, and which is a far more difficult acting if not singing part than *Arnoldo*, will put Signor LEFRANC's position in the former respect beyond a doubt. There is little hazard in predicting for him in the former character no less decided a triumph than that achieved by him in the latter. On Friday night "Lucrezia Borgia" was given with Mme. BRIOL as the heroine, Signor RONCONI as *Duke Alfonso*, Miss JENNY LANDSMAN as *Orsino*, and Signor ERRANI as *Gennaro*. Mme. BRIOL was a strong if not a sympathetic *Lucrezia*, equal to every emergency where force is required, if sometimes deficient in delicacy, in dignity and in the simulation of repose. This lady is so faithful and laborious an artist that it is unpleasant to speak of her efforts save with praise; yet it would be uncandid to affirm that she satisfactorily fills in all respects the important operatic niche to which in many she is so well adapted. Nature has denied her certain qualifications which are of prime importance, and the struggle to atone for their absence, however vigorous and commendable, cannot be altogether effectual. Signor RONCONI was very fine indeed in *Alfonso*. His singing was much better than was expected, and his acting above all praise. Were this admirable artist unable to sing a note, indeed, his presence here would be a matter for rejoicing, since his rare histrionic gifts and attainments constitute a study of first-rate value to his fellow-performers and of pleasurable instruction to his audience. Miss LANDSMAN, who made her first operatic appearance in New-York as *Orsino*, has a graceful person, a good and well-trained voice, and gives promise of future excellence. She was warmly applauded, especially in the Brindisi, and received many floral tributes from admiring friends. Signor ERRANI, formerly a favorite here in the part, played *Gennaro* to universal acceptance. His voice if light, is well trained, and his singing, particularly in the concerted music, was well received. On Saturday afternoon the "Sonnambula" was given, with Miss KELLOGG and Signor ERRANI; and "William Tell" is announced for repetition for "positively" the last time to-morrow night.

English Opera.

At the Grand Opera House on Wednesday "Martha" was sung, and sung uncommonly well. A new prima donna was announced for the heroine, but failed to appear. An apology was made for her on the score of indisposition, and Mrs. RICHINGS-BERNARD assumed the part of *Martha* to universal satisfaction. The performance was throughout a fine one, and gave genuine pleasure to a crowded audience. On Thursday there was a representation of "Maritana" and on Friday one of "Faust." With the exception, perhaps, of this latter occasion, the business of the week at this theatre has been remarkably fine. For to-morrow night the "Huguenots" is announced, and, if we may trust the advertisements, which in the case of the Richings opera troupe have been unusually trustworthy heralds of performance—MEYERBEER'S *chef d'œuvre* will be placed on the stage, however it may be sung, better than it has ever yet been in this country. It is noteworthy that the greatest works of the two composers who were in some sort rivals, and whose operas were unapproached for success as well as merit by any contemporaries, should be presented in New-York at the same time. The revival of "William Tell" has already made its profound impression—chiefly owing to the splendid abilities of Signor LEFRANC. It remains to be seen whether that of the "Huguenots" will be equally fortunate.

Theatrical.

At Booth's beautiful theatre Mr. HACKETT'S *Falstaff* has proved very attractive, and "Henry IV." has rarely been so well presented as on this occasion. The veteran actor's performance is acknowledged on all hands to lack nothing of its former gusto and variety, and little of its former vigor. His support has been on the whole very good, although some of the personations are open to criticism. The costumes, including handsome and effective suits of armor, the scenery and decorations, have been prepared with care and fidelity and reflect much credit upon the management. "Henry IV." is to be repeated, we observe, every night until further notice. Mr. HACKETT'S engagement will be succeeded, we perceive, by the reappearance of Mr. BOOTH, who will begin his performances with *Hamlet*. As it is now understood as beyond peradventure that Mr. FECHTER will shortly act in New-York, and that that, in some characters, superb artist will, among the rest, play *Hamlet*, Mr. BOOTH'S impersonation will be looked for with increased interest in view of the approaching rivalry.

At Wallack's a change of bill is at last announced, "Home" and "A Regular Fix" having been so popular as to threaten to become fixtures. On Monday "The Wonder" is to be acted, and, we are told, in magnificent style as regards costume and other details. The cast seems a strong one and the performance will, we trust, meet the most sanguine expectations. On Tuesday "The Captain of the Watch" and "Woodcock's Little Game" will constitute the attractions, while on Wednesday "Home" and "A Regular Fix" will once more be visible to their numerous admirers.

At the Fifth-avenue Theatre "Daddy Gray" and "Checkmate" were acted throughout the week. Both pieces have already had attention from the critics and from the public. Mr. DALY, who seems determined that a variety of entertainments shall be one of the strong characteristics of his season, brings out to-morrow "Wives as They Were and Maids as They Are."

At the Olympic "Under the Gaslight" succeeds "Darius Dutton" and Mr. E. L. ROBINSON. Mr. J. K. MORTIMER will fill the leading part in the drama, which has enjoyed, as we need hardly remind our readers, a great popularity.

At Wood's Museum the burlesque of "Kenilworth" will be the theatrical attraction this week. We shall have soon to devote an unusual share of attention to the curiosities of the museum department proper, which are to be added to this week.

At the French Theatre, "London" enters to-morrow on the fourth week of its successful career. The piece then to be presented, we see, will differ very materially in respect of text and of many situations from that already acted. The superb scenery, however, will be exhibited in it as in the more familiar version.

We observe that the Bowery Theatre changes its bill to-morrow. "Faustus, or the Demon of the Drachenfels," has been acted during the past few nights. Monday, "Paul Clifford" succeeds it on the bills as part of a lengthened entertainment.

The San Francisco Minstrels will present no special *pièce de résistance* in their very attractive spectacle this week, but have a holiday extravaganza, entitled "Hash," in active preparation.

At the New-York Circus, this week, the Simian personations of the Man Monkey will be the principal feature of the programme, Miss HINDLEY and the full troupe appearing nightly as heretofore.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The season of amateur entertainments has commenced in this City. At the Union League Theatre, last week, an entertainment of this kind was given to the satisfaction of a numerous audience, who were especially favorable to Miss IDA JEROME, who filled the principal part in "Flies in the Web"....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS, one of the most cultured artists in the profession, acts in Brooklyn this week....The record of deaths last week included JULIA GRISI, ISAAC C. PRAY, BROWNE, the comedian, who first embodied *Robert Macaire* in this country, and MARIANO MANZOCCHI, an accomplished professor of vocal music....Miss KATE BATEMAN acted in Brooklyn Friday night and yesterday with great success. We congratulate the playgoers of Philadelphia on the good fortune they will experience on and after to-morrow, in having so accomplished an artist in their midst....Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON has sued Manager C. D. HESS, of Chicago, for damages for producing "Rip Van Winkle," copywrighted by DION BOUCICAULT and JOSEPH JEFFERSON, its joint authors, in August, 1865....Mr. THEO. THOMAS' Orchestra has been heard in Chicago, and the critic of the *Post* has been so delighted with their performance as to put on paper an apostrophe to Mr. LETSCH'S trombone, ("sweet spirit of brass, what violent deeds thou art led to commit in moments of frenzy; and yet of what soft tenderness of mood thou'rt capable!") and also a declaration that the overture to "Tannhauser," "lifted the listener up well into the empyrean; the short allegretto threw the gates ajar and admitted him within the heavenly bourne; while the 'Invitation' and the 'Tear' placed him on terms of easy familiarity with the angels who are understood to tenant that blest abode"...Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON was last week at McVicker's Theatre in Chicago. We learn that one evening's event was the *début* of Mr. C. B. JEFFERSON, (son of Mr. JEFFERSON,) who chose the well-known comedy of "The Spectre Bridgroom" for the occasion, taking therein the *rôle* of *Diggory*. The *débutante* evidently suffered from the embarrassment which almost always accompanies a first appearance. His voice was low and tremulous, and at times scarcely rose above a whisper. In action he was rather tame, though showing an acquaintance with stage "business." His appearance is good, though not by any means striking, and in the delivery of his lines his memory did not for an instant fail him. Had he chosen a piece requiring less of a decided "character" representation, he would have succeeded better. Probably a second appearance in the *rôle* will give him more confidence. The programme concluded with "The Spitfire," with Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON as *Tobias Shortcut*. Both beneficiary and *débutante* were called before the curtain, and the former returned his thanks to the Chicago public for the kind, considerate and hospitable manner in which he had been treated during his engagement....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS has been reading at Lincoln Hall, Washington. HABELMANN, FREDERICI and troupe were in the same city, and G. L. FOX and company at Wall's Opera House....The Academy of Music in Charleston, S. C., has been reopened by Manager FORD. Miss LILLIE ELDRIDGE is among the artists, and delivered the opening address, which took the shape of a poem by W. GILMORE SIMMS, Esq....Mr. BROUGHAM was last week at the National Theatre, in Cincinnati, and Miss HOLT was (rather unsuccessfully) at Wood's.....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU commenced, Monday, an engagement at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans....It was reported in Cincinnati, last week, that FRANK PELL, a well-known minstrel, lay dying in that city....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS acted at the New-Orleans Varieties, Monday....Mme. CAMILLA URSO gave, on Nov. 23, her first concert in San Francisco. The *Alta California*, of the following day, thus refers to it: "It is a long time since the lovers of music in this city have had the opportunity of listening to a concert of such extraordinary attractions as that presented last night in Platt's Music Hall. And the rare opportunity was eagerly embraced; the audience was large, brilliant and appreciative. The fair violiniste has reason to be proud of her reception in San Francisco; it was most enthusiastic. The storms of applause were frequent and in genuine good earnest. Expectation was on the *qui vive* for the chief performer of the evening, and when the modest, self-possessed little lady, *en grande toilette*, with blue and white drapery, swept out on the platform, the outburst of welcome was hearty and prolonged. Her first performance was a fantasia by VIEUXTEMPS, and so delicately and firmly did she handle the violin that it seemed no longer to be a mere instrument, but a soulful voice, singing and whispering, or rising high and higher in shrill cries and screams. It is useless to attempt to criticize the method of such a performer. One forgets schools and rules in the presence of genius such as this. Let it be sufficient to say that URSO'S style is characterized by exquisite taste and finish, rather than brilliancy; it is pure and refined, rather than showy. To an *encore* she responded with 'The Last Rose of Summer,' deliciously and simply rendered; and for the second part she gave PAGANINI'S famous 'Witch Dance,' in which her power and firmness came out, mingled with the same delicacy which had marked the first two pieces. And in response to a stormy and determined burst of applause, URSO gave 'Sweet Home' and the 'Mocking Bird,' both simply and sweetly rendered. The audience was fervent with enthusiasm when the last notes of the instrument died away in the hush of the hall." Mrs. METHUA SCHELLER commenced an engagement at Maguire's Opera House, in San Francisco, on November 15. "A Mother's Blessing (*i. e.* "The Pearl of Savoy," an adaptation from "La Grâce de Dieu," and *not* from a German work) was the piece she first appeared in.

Foreign Gossip.

The Pernambuco (Brazil) Opera House has been destroyed by fire....GOLDSCHMIDT'S oratorio of "Ruth" has been sung in London. Mme. JENNY LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT sang in it, and her performance is thus referred to in the *Athenæum*: "Mme. JENNY LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT has, alas! lost the charm of voice that more than 20 years ago crazed the soberest Englishman. Not more than some three or four notes have survived the touch of time's effacing finger, but in the murmur of her most vailed tones we feel the strange thrill that nothing but genius can communicate. Never surely has so much been made of so little. With diminished breath Mme. GOLDSCHMIDT contrives to phrase with a broad dignity beyond the reach of singers of our degenerate age, while the gifted lady's devotional fervor lifts the hearer's mind far above the apprehension of any physical shortcomings. In the final song of thanksgiving, all full as it is of unvocal phrases, she succeeds in shaking the listener's very soul."....Mlle. RICCI, niece of the composer, is said to be engaged for next season in London. She has just appeared at the Italiens as the *Page* in "Un Ballo in Maschera," but we hear an unflattering account of her. The performance appears to have been generally indifferent, an exception being made in favor of Mlle. KRAUS, the *Amelia* of the cast....Concerning Mlle. SESSI'S *début* at the Paris Italiens, *Galignani's* critic writes: "A *débutante* has appeared here in 'La Sonnambula,' named Mlle. SESSI, and is an *Amina* after BELLINI'S own heart. She is a blonde Italian, whom TITIAN would have loved to limn, but, like her swarthier sisters of the sweet south, she is endowed with a clear, rich soprano voice, which she manages with great skill. Her vocalization has not yet attained that perfection to which Mme. PATTI has accustomed us, but she fully equaled this latter in those pathetic phrases in which her great predecessor wrung our hearts. And how admirably she managed the change from her overwhelming sorrow to the sudden leap into ecstasy when she gushed forth with her 'Ah, non giunge.'....It is said that poor M. PASDELOUP, wearied of his fruitless efforts to force Wagnerism on the town, and disgusted with the persistence of the Parisians in their refusal to appreciate that composer, has resolved to retire from the direction of Theatre Lyrique, which in that case would devolve upon M. PERRIN and M. CARVALHO. The Lyrique would serve as a safety-valve for the grand opera to let off its superfluous steam—a succoursale, where broken down tenors and hoarse sopranos might be used up by the less fastidious public of the Place du Chatelet. M. PERRIN will perhaps hint a doubt and hesitate some dislike before he enters into a combination with M. CARVALHO, who has failed in all his enterprises, save that, the most important in a man's life, marriage. He has had the good fortune to espouse the greatest songstress on the French stage, but he has miserably mismanaged all other matters. The rehearsals of "The Bohemian Girl" continue at this theatre. ....How odd it is that great composers should leave works behind them, which no one ever heard of during their lifetime, and which no one ever knew of for years after their death. Since poor M. CHASLES' misadventure, we shall always be mistrustful about the authenticity of any MS. MACPHERSON deceived the world with his Ossianic figments, and M. SURTEES took in even WALTER SCOTT with his modern black-letter border ballads. Some one may perhaps mysteriously present the world one day with the lost books of LIVY. No doubt could exist, however, of the authenticity of the "Oie du Caire," recently fished out of the fantaisies, since it had the genuine ring of the Mozart metal. Nor can any hang over the opera of GRETRY'S, which Mme. UGALDE has delved out of the dust in the composer's great nephew's "grenier." Mme. UGALDE has dusted and reset the score, and will sing herself in the work at the Opera Comique. Will it not be just like unrolling a mummy, or digging out a mammoth, or some other Saurian from the sandstone of the tertiary period? M. AUBER is also superintending his new opera, which he declares will be his last. But he has been saying the same for nearly the last half century...... ....A new hippodrome is about to be built on the site of that which was recently destroyed by fire in Paris. It is to be constructed entirely of iron and stone, and will be inaugurated in the Spring by bull fights similar to those which took place this year at Havre....Mlle. DEJAZET will, it is said, make her last appearance in "Le Chevalier de Gresac," a new drama by a writer who assumes the name of "M. Flor de Squarr." We (*Athenæum*) are disposed to believe that Mlle. DEJAZET will yet make many last appearances. She is like *Cleopatra*, "age cannot wither her." She grows, on the contrary, every year. ....The success of ERNESTO ROSSI in Palermo is of good augury. That artist, the greatest tragedian on the Italian stage, is to visit this country in the Spring....From the St. Petersburg *Vyedomosti* of Nov. 13, we learn that Mme. PATTI has arrived in the Russian capital, and was to appear at once in the Great Theatre. The writer anticipates that her *début* will bring about what he calls a new "outburst of flower-madness" (*vsruiv tsvyetobyesiya*.) He speculates on the possibility of her receiving more tributes than the dancer, Mlle. GRANZOW, to whom was thrown the other evening a bouquet that alone cost 7,000 roubles!

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Rev. Dr. BANCROFT has been elected rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, L. I.

Andover Theological Seminary has seventy-seven students. Professor THAYER has returned from Europe.

Rev. J. B. WAKELY, an English clergyman, is preparing a history of the WESLEYS.

Rev. ALEXANDER BURGESS, D. D., has accepted a call to Christ Church, Springfield, Mass.

Rev. B. F. COCKER, D. D., has been appointed to the Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University of Michigan.

Rev. HENRY HOPKINS, of Westfield, Mass., has been called to the pastorate of the State-street Church, Portland, Maine.

Rev. J. B. PERRY is now one of the lecturers at Harvard College.

About forty churches in Vermont are without pastors.

Rev. H. C. MCCOOK, it is said, will be the editor of a new weekly Sunday School paper to be started in St. Louis.

The Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts administered confirmation at the Charlestown Navy Yard last Sunday.

The death of Rev. WM. HARNESS, at the age of 80 years, is announced. Mr. HARNESS was a distinguished English clergyman, and both a schoolfellow and intimate friend of Lord BYRON'S. He was also quite prominent as a writer.

Rev. Mr. FOOTE, the only Protestant clergyman in Utah Territory, is coming East to solicit funds for the erection of a church and the better support of the Mission there.

Rev. D. M. MITCHELL, a graduate of Yale, died at Waltham, Mass., aged 81 years. He had been a minister forty-four years.

In 1810 the only religious newspaper in America was issued fortnightly at Portsmouth, N. H., and was called the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*.

In China the number of Protestant missionaries is to the entire population in the proportion of one to three million.

There are 128 monasteries in the United States where men live under the vows of celibacy and poverty, and 300 nunneries of various grades.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association, conducted on the same general principles as the Young Men's Christian Association, held its second anniversary at Cincinnati last week.

There are forty-two societies with 1,800 missionaries engaged in missionary work. In 1868 $5,000,000 were spent in the work.

They propose to have a "Church of Truism" at Benares, India; one-third to be appropriated to Christian worship, one-third to the Mussulmans, and one-third to the Hindoos.

There are eight organized bodies and places for Protestant worship in the capital of Mexico.

On the 14th of last July, the first baptism was administered on the shores of Finland. There were two candidates.

The meeting house built by the Germans at Waldoboro, Mass., over 100 years ago, is still standing. It is two stories high, has twenty windows of 4x9 glass, the pews square with seats on three sides and unpainted. A sounding board is over the pulpit, and the communion table is of pine painted green.

The number of conversions of Sunday School scholars, among the Methodists, for the current year was 41,703.

A meeting of Sunday School Superintendents of all denominations will soon be held in this City.

The days of the week are thus set apart for public worship in different nations: Sunday, by Christians; Monday, by the Greeks; Tuesday, by the Persians; Wednesday, by the Assyrians; Thursday, by the Egyptians; Friday, by the Turks; Saturday, by the Jews.

The Methodist Church in the South had in 1868, 9 Bishops; 2,495 Traveling Preachers; 4,413 Local Preachers; 503,596 white members; 32,085 colored members.

The Universalists propose to celebrate the centenary of Universalism, in September, 1870, by important religious enterprises. A fund of not less than $200,000 is to be raised with which to carry out their plans.

A beautiful Episcopal church has just been completed and dedicated at Mauch Chunk, Penn. It has cost $65,000, the foundations alone costing $10,000, being dug out of the mountain side.

One hundred and three clergymen and thirty laymen have signed an important document, respectfully requesting "the Bishops of the Dioceses of Ohio, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Virginia, Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas, and Nevada, to consider whether there be grounds for presenting for trial any Bishop or Bishops who may be alleged to hold, and to have taught publicly or privately and advisedly, doctrines contrary to those held by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, with the view of having the real doctrines of our Church affirmed and settled by the authority of its highest Judicature." The *Churchman* says that they sign the paper because they "believe in holding to a strict account every one in the Church's orders, and not because we are aware that any Bishop is teaching false doctrines."

There are 100 Christian preachers in Madagascar, 600 missionaries in India, 100 native Churches in Turkey and Persia, and 40,000 people taught to read in the past twelve years, from a single station in Eastern Turkey.

North Falmouth, Mass., has but a single church, and that is of the Congregational order. But every family in the place attends and worships there.

Philadelphia affords a remarkable number of illustrations of clerical longevity and fidelity to single fields of labor. Rev. Mr. FURNESS has been 45 years over one Church; Mr. BARNES, 40 years; Dr. MORTON, 39 years; Dr. BOARDMAN, 37 years, and Dr. SUDDARDS, 36 years.

A new chapel for the Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass., erected by R. C. MASON, of Boston, was consecrated last week. Although it cost about $75,000 it will only seat 150 persons.

Calvary Church, San Francisco, has had considerable excitement over the election of a pastor. Finally, Mr. HEMPHILL, of Ireland, was elected over Rev. Dr. SCOTT, of New-York. The salary was fixed at $4,000.

The Charles-street Church, Baltimore, Md., have recently purchased a valuable site on Mount Vernon-square, and design to rear upon it a magnificent edifice.

Some interesting statistics with regard to Methodism are found in the *Methodist Almanac* for 1870. In the United States the Methodists have 2,337,518 members; in Canada, 92,381; in England and Scotland, 743,537; in France, 6,063; Germany and Switzerland, 12,692; in China, 1,271; in Africa, 42,193. The aggregate is 19,251 ministers and 3,353,847 members. Their Sunday School Union represents 15,895 schools, 182,566 officers and teachers, and 1,152,825 scholars.

The citizens of Corinne, Utah Territory, have built an adobe church, the first Christian edifice in Utah.

Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, having resigned the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church at Albany, has been presented with an annuity of $2,000, during life, by the members of his congregation.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

Total Destruction of Powder Mills in San Francisco—Two Men Burned to Death, and Seven Others Seriously Injured.

From the San Francisco Alta, Nov. 27.

A terrible accident occurred about 6:45 o'clock last evening, at the Giant Powder Works, situated about five miles from the City Hall. The works, of which BANDMANN, NIELSON & Co. are the agents, were started over a year since. The grounds, lying between two hills, consist of about an acre of land, around the whole of which was an eight-foot fence. On the place were five frame buildings. The factory, a building about 25x60 feet, was on the east side on level ground. In the centre was a building in which the three white men employed at the works lived. On the west side was the large stable; above this was a shanty occupied by eight Chinamen employed there, and at an elevation of about forty feet was the depository for the nitro-glycerine and acids used in manufacturing the powder.

Yesterday afternoon a truckload of acids was brought to the ground and placed on the elevator. At six o'clock last evening work was suspended as usual. After supper the foreman, driver and laborer, who were in their building, sat down to play a game of cards. About a quarter before seven one of them looked out of the window and noticed a fire on the hill, where the acids were stored. He had just called the attention of the other two to the fact, when a sudden explosion took place on the hill, at once shattering all the buildings, setting fire to the building in which the three men were, and the foreman, Mr. PARSENIUS, and the driver, whose name could not be ascertained, were burned to a crisp, while the laborer, Mr. WALLERWEILLER, was knocked senseless on the floor. After lying there for several minutes, he sufficiently recovered himself to be able to crawl out of the burning building. Of eight Chinamen in their shanty six were seriously injured, one of them having his eyes nearly burned out. Every one of the buildings on the place was torn to pieces, the whole fence surrounding the premises was torn down, not a plank being left on the place. In short the entire works are a wreck. The sudden crash of the explosion fairly shook the hills in the vicinity, and was plainly heard a distance of several miles. About three hundred yards distant from the works is the ranch of JACOB RICK. Every pane of glass in the house was broken. All rushed out excitedly, not knowing at first the cause of the violent shaking of the house, as though it was being raised from its foundation by electricity. The first one out of the house was Mrs. RICK, who saw the house on fire at the works. She was soon followed by the men, who at once ran up to the place, rendering such assistance as they could to Mr. WALLERWEILLER, who was lying groaning on the ground. On examination it was found that he had three severe cuts on the left hip, and two on the head. The six injured Chinamen, who also managed to crawl out of their building, were next attended to, and as soon as possible an express wagon was procured, in which they were conveyed to town.

When the building in which the white men were, had burned down, the hands from the ranch hooked out from the cinders the two dead bodies, which were burned to a crisp, the legs and heads being entirely taken off, and the only way they could be distinguished from each other was by a portion of Mr. PARSENIUS' watch chain, which was still hanging to his body.

The windows of a house 200 yards to the west of the works were also smashed, and the inmates of St. Mary's College, nearly a mile off, were also startled, the building shaking from top to bottom. Whether the accident resulted from the explosion of nitro-glycerine or some acid, could not be ascertained last evening, as the only one of those employed at the works (the laborer) who could give any information, was in such a state that he was hardly able to speak.

Hockinberry, the Murderer—He Makes Another Confession.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle, Dec. 3.

ZACHARY TAYLOR HOCKINBERRY, who is to be executed on Tuesday next, at Butler, for the murder of ANNIE MCCANDLESS, has made an addition to the confession previously made by him. This addition embraces ten closely-written pages of note paper, and is in the same rambling style which characterized his first confession. His whole object seems to be to convey the impression that he did not intend to kill his victim, his only desire being to so disfigure her that marriage would be rendered improbable. He reiterated the statement that he had never made an offer of marriage to her, but states that he gave her to understand that she should marry no other person. The addition to which we refer was given to G. W. GILDEN, a fellow-prisoner, who was convicted of horse stealing and sentenced to the penitentiary. GILDEN was brought to this city this morning, and had the confession with him. HOCKINBERRY states that after the "thought" of disfiguring the deceased came into his head he made several attempts to accomplish his purpose. On one occasion, when a cousin of the deceased was to be married, he states that he went some distance out on the road, with the hope of meeting ANNIE on the way to the wedding. He says he waited for some time, but then went back to the house of his victim and found her at home, and so "had all his trouble for nothing." He says that before the shooting he had contemplated suicide, but after some time the idea left him. He concludes as follows: "I am sorry for that one thought which caused so much trouble. But it was not my intention to kill ANNIE MCCANDLESS. I am sorry. I wish I had never seen the light of this world, to be a trouble to myself and others. This is all I have to say."

YOU CAN REGULATE THE COLOR.—Every natural shade from light brown to deepest black is imparted by PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. The number of applications determines the tinge. It would be like comparing shining water to the drainings from a marsh, to compare it with the ordinary hair dyes.—*Advertisement.*

Decision on Steam Engines.

The Harris Steam Engine (Corliss cut off) was awarded the first premium at the National Fair of the American Institute, held in New-York in 1869, for its superiority in economy in fuel, regularity in speed, perfect construction, accessibility of all its parts. Send for a circular. One eighty, one forty and three thirty-horse power engines ready for delivery. WM. A. HARRIS, Providence, R. I. New-York office, No. 49 Murray-st.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement*

A Great Offer.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of One Hundred Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let and rent, money applied if purchased.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Waltham Watches for Holiday Presents.—We have the largest assortment in the country, and our prices are the lowest. HOWARD & CO., Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

A Holiday Present.—POLLAK & SON manufacture warranted genuine meerschaum goods. Stores Nos. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, and 27 John-st., middle of block. Also, repairing and boiling done.

Swiss Carved Goods Suitable for the Holiday trade, at Swiss M'f'g Co., 36 E. 14th-st., Union-sq.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

ATHERTON.—On Friday, Dec. 3, in the 84th year of her age, MARGARET, widow of Abel W. Atherton, of Portland, Me.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 2 P. M., at the residence of her grandson, Duncan Smith, corner Broadway and St. Mary's-st., Yonkers, N. Y. Trains leave 30th-st., via Hudson River Railroad, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train.

COLES.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 4, SPENCER KINGMAN, infant son of Barak G. and Kate E. Coles, aged 3 months and 14 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 459 East 57th-st., at 5 o'clock on Monday evening, Dec. 6. The remains will be taken to Glen Cove, L. I., for interment on Tuesday morning.

FOWLER.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 4, LAWRENCE G., Jr., son of Lawrence G. Fowler, aged 21 years, 10 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, West Farms, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GALWAY.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 2, JOSEPHINE, wife of James Galway, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, John Mills, No. 74 Bank-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

HUBBEL.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 2, BURNETTA, wife of Henry W. Hubbel, and daughter of Sebastian Sommer, in the 33d year of her age.

HAYS.—At Mott Haven, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 4, after a long and painful illness, DAVID L. HAYS, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves 26th-st. Station at 10 o'clock.

LENT.—On Thursday, Dec. 2, in her 78th year, CATHERINE S., widow of Peter W. Lent.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Abraham, William M., and John D., are requested to attend the funeral services on Sunday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 20 Leroy-st. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment on Monday morning.

SECOR.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 2, of pneumonia, ISAAC N. SECOR, youngest son of Theodosius F. and Mary E. Secor, aged 34 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av. His remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

TROWBRIDGE.—In New-Haven, on Friday, Dec. 3, HENRY STUART, only son of Henry and Sarah H. Trowbridge, aged 7 years and 8 days.

Funeral on Monday next, at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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OSLER, LONDON,
AND
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
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Dyspepsia, phthisis, constipation, diarrhœa, nervousness, and all bilious, liver and stomach complaints, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis. T. DU BARRY, 163 William-st., N. Y.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—BOOKS for libraries, for presents and for every day reading, in every department of literature; together with fashionable STATIONERY of unsurpassed taste and excellence. * * * At the elegant new store of CARLETON, Publisher, Madison-square and 5th-av.

BOOKS, FASHIONABLE STATIONERY, and fancy goods of every description selected with care, as presents for the Holidays, at BURNTON'S, No. 92 4th-av., one block above Stewart's.

POLITICAL.

REGISTER! REGISTER!

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For School Trustee Seventeenth Ward,
HIRAM MERRITT.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

Tenth Ward,
WILLIAM BOECKEL.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The undersigned, without distinction of party, earnestly recommend the reëlection of Hon. THOMAS A. LEDWITH, as Police Justice of the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards.

Mr. Ledwith has filled this responsible position for the last six years. He has been a fearless, faithful and efficient officer—has afforded no encouragement to criminals, and has been deaf alike to threats or intimidation in the performance of his duties.

Every elector who believes in good municipal government, in the right of personal security, and in the protection of personal property, should vote for Thomas A. Ledwith.

A. Havemeyer,
John Hooper,
John F. Williams,
John Graham,
Abraham Krames,
Alexander Douglas,
Charles T. Hooper,
William Barker,
F. Hazelton,
Charles Denison,
H. D. Ranney,
Robert Usher, Jr.
William Dow,
William Ross,
Freeman Campbell,
Charles Linden,
Charles Nettleton,
Mayer Eisemann,
Henry Elsworth,
James McCullough,
James O. Bennett,
and several other gentlemen.

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—Eighth Judicial District, (Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards.)
For Police Justice.
E. HARRISON REED.
ISAAC J. OLIVER, Chairman.
ALEX. MCLEOD, Secretary.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—Ninth District, Twelfth Ward.
For Police Justice,
GEORGE P. WEBSTER.
For Civil Justice,
WILLIAM H. DECAMP.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards. Democratic Union, Constitutional Union and Citizens' Association. Regular nomination.
For Civil Justice,
ARTHUR J. DELANEY.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE Twelfth Aldermanic District.—After due consultation with my friends, and by their advice, and under the circumstances existing at present, I respectfully withdraw my name from the canvass, and declare that I am not a candidate for any office in the gift of the people at the coming election. I take this opportunity also to express my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the generous support which they have given me on former occasions, and trust that their confidence in me was not misplaced.
FREDERICK REPPER,
Alderman Twelfth District.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, 7th Aldermanic District.—For Alderman, Robert W. Chapman. For Assistant, Samuel G. Williamson. J. J. CARROL, Secretary. J. H. GUMBLE, Chairman.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE, TWENTY-SECOND WARD—JOHN W. STEVENS, lumber dealer, foot of 47th-st., North River.

ANTI-RING CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN of the Twenty-first Assembly District,
STEPHEN ROBERTS.

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN NOMination for Alderman Fourteenth District,
LEVIN CRANDELL.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"GRUMBLERS"—LECTURE BY T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., in the church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1869, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; can be had at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and No. 7 Bible House, and also at the door on the evening of lecture.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach on SUNDAY, Dec. 5. Morning, 10½. Subject—*Christ's Presence in His Church.* Evening, 7½. Subject—*The Relation of Modern Science to Christian Faith.* At evening service seats free. Communion service directly after morning service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 56th-st., near Broadway.—Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, sermon by Rev. JAMES M. LUDLOW, of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Rev. J. W. SCHACKELFORD, Rector, southwest corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Cross the bridge at 82d-st. N. B.—For pews or sittings inquire of Floyd Smith, Jr., Treasurer.

LAY PREACHING.—RELIGIOUS ADdresses, by business men, every SUNDAY at 3½ P. M., at Brookes' Hall, No. 361 Broome-st., and at corner 81st-st. and 11th-av. Speakers TO-DAY, in Broome-st., J. C. BAXTER, Esq.; in 81st-st., P. BOLEN, Esq. All are invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st-st. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Perfection of God.*

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 128TH-ST., west of 4th-av., Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor.—Services 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School and Bible class at 9 A. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL GOODS ADVERTISED IN THIS COLUMN ARE GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED, BOTH AS REGARDS PRICE AND QUALITY.

CHRISTMAS, 1869.

AT THE GREAT
WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Hotel Block.

INCREASED PATRONAGE,
INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS,
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS,
INCREASED FACILITIES.

On account of the continued increase in my business, and the inability to supply the demand, even with my large corps of salesmen, the great crowd of purchasers who daily throng my store, I have resolved, in order to give all an opportunity to purchase Holiday Goods at close wholesale prices to keep my place of business

OPEN EVERY EVENING,
(Sundays excepted,) on and after MONDAY, Dec. 6,
UNTIL 10 P. M.
This arrangement will last until Jan. 1, 1870.

ON MONDAY, DEC. 6,

I shall offer a full assortment of IRISH POPLINS of the celebrated manufacture of Pim Bros. & Co., Dublin, at $2 15 per yard. The same article is now selling in this market at $2 75.

ALSO,

A full line of English and French Dress Goods, consisting of POPLINS Plain and Plaid; SERGES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, &c., ranging in price from 15c. to 75c. per yard.

These goods came out by late steamers, and were purchased at a great reduction from former prices on account of the season being over with the European manufacturers; therefore, I can offer to the consumer a saving on purchases of from 25 to 33⅓ per cent. as compared with regular retail prices.

ALSO,

A great variety of GERMAN TOYS and FANCY GOODS, specially adapted to the Holiday season, which, added to my previous assortment, makes, without exception, the best collection of articles designed for the Holiday trade to be found in any one house in this country.

In order to make room for my vast assortment of Holiday Goods, I have been compelled to add to my already spacious premises another salesroom 200 feet by 30.

CHESTER BULLOCK,
NO. 501 BROADWAY.

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
NO. 501 BROADWAY.
VELVETS.

German Silk Velvet, for Cloaks	$3 00,	worth $4 50
German Silk Velvet, for Cloaks	4 00,	worth 6 00
German Silk Velvet, for Cloaks	4 50,	worth 6 50
Lyons Silk Velvet, for Cloaks	5 00,	worth 7 00
Lyons Silk Velvet, for Cloaks	7 00,	worth 9 00
Lyons Silk Velvet, for Cloaks	7 00,	worth 10 00
Lyons Silk Velvet, for Cloaks	9 00,	worth 12 00
Lyons Silk Velvet, for Cloaks	12 00,	worth 16 00
Lyons Silk Nelvet, for Cloaks	13 50,	worth 18 00
Lyons Silk Velvet, for Cloaks	16 00,	worth 20 00

The prices set down as worth are not retail prices, but are the usual wholesale prices at which these goods are sold by all first-class jobbing houses.

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
Now selling at retail,
No. 501 BROADWAY.

SILK PLUSHES, for Suits and Sacques, at $1 25 per yard, worth $3.

The largest and best assortment of colors to select from in this country.

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
Now selling at retail,
No. 501 BROADWAY.
SILK DEPARTMENT.

BLACK SILKS	$1 00,	worth $1 25
BLACK SILKS	1 25,	worth 1 50
BLACK SILKS	1 50,	worth 1 75
BLACK SILKS	1 75,	worth 2 00
BLACK SILKS	2 00,	worth 2 35
BLACK SILKS	2 30,	worth 2 75
BLACK SILKS	2 50,	worth 3 00
BLACK SILKS	3 00,	worth 3 75
BLACK SILKS	3 50,	worth 4 25
BLACK SILKS	4 00,	worth 5 00
BLACK SILKS	4 75,	worth 6 00
COLORED SILKS	1 00,	worth 1 85
COLORED SILKS	1 15,	worth 2 00
STRIPED SATINS	$1 00,	cost $2 40 to import
BLACK SATINS	$1 25,	worth $1 75
BLACK SATINS	1 50,	worth 2 00
BLACK SATINS	2 00,	worth 3 00

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,
NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,
No. 501 BROADWAY.

Three wide border hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS for 25c., worth 15c. each.

Wide border, all linen, hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS for 15c., worth 25c. each.

Wide border, all linen, hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS for 20c., worth 30c. each.

Wide border, all linen, hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS for 25c., worth 35c. each

Wide border, all linen, hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS for 35c., worth 60c. each.

DOLLS at	$ 05,	worth $0 15
DOLLS at	10,	worth 25
DOLLS at	25,	worth 50
DOLLS at	50,	worth 1 00
DOLLS at	75,	worth 1 50
DOLLS at	1 00,	worth 2 00
Imitation JET SETS (imported) at	50,	worth 1 25
Imitation JET SETS (imported) at	75,	worth 1 50
Imitation JET SETS (imported) at	1 00,	worth 2 00
Imitation JET BROOCHES (imported) at	25,	worth 50
Imitation JET BROOCHES (imported) at	50,	worth 1 25
Imitation JET BRACELETS (imported) at	25,	worth 1 00
Imitation JET BRACELETS (imported) at	50,	worth 1 25
Imitation JET BRACELETS (imported) at	75,	worth 1 50
Imitation JET BRACELETS (imported) at	1 00,	worth 2 00
Real JET SETS at	6 00,	worth 12 00
Real JET SETS at	8 00,	worth 16 00
Real JET SETS at	10 00,	worth 20 00
Real JET BROOCHES at	3 00,	worth 6 00
Real JET BROOCHES at	4 00,	worth 9 00
Real JET EARDROPS at	3 00,	worth 6 00
Real JET EARDROPS at	4 00,	worth 8 00
Real JET BRACELETS at	6 00,	worth 12 00
Real JET BRACELETS at	8 00,	worth 18 00
Fine FRENCH SETS at	5 00,	worth 10 00
Fine FRENCH SETS at	7 00,	worth 15 00
Fine FRENCH SETS at	8 00,	worth 16 00
Fine GOLD-PLATED SETS at	1 00,	worth 3 00
Fine GOLD-PLATED SETS at	2 00,	worth 5 00
Fine GOLD-PLATED SETS at	3 00,	worth 6 00
Fine GOLD-PLATED SETS at	5 00,	worth 7 00
Solid GOLD and EMERALD RINGS at	20 00,	worth 30 00
GOLD-PLATED RINGS at	50,	worth 1 25
GOLD-PLATED RINGS at	75,	worth 2 00
GOLD-PLATED RINGS at	1 00,	worth 3 00
GOLD RINGS at	2 00,	worth 4 00
GOLD RINGS at	3 00,	worth 6 00
FANCY BOXES at	50,	worth 75
FANCY BOXES at	75,	worth 1 00
FANCY BOXES at	1 00,	worth 1 50
WORK-BOXES, Furnished, at	75,	worth 1 25
WORK-BOXES, Furnished, at	90,	worth 1 50
WORK-BOXES, Furnished, at	1 25,	worth 2 00
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES at	40,	worth 1 00
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES at	75,	worth 1 25
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES at	90,	worth 1 50
GLOVE BOXES at same prices.		
WRITING DESKS at	85,	worth 1 50
WRITING DESKS at	1 00,	worth 1 75
WRITING DESKS at	1 50,	worth 2 00
WRITING DESKS at	2 00,	worth 3 00
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS (for 50)	45,	worth 75
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS (for 50)	65,	worth 90
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS (for 50)	75,	worth 1 00
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS (for 50)	85,	worth 1 25
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Velvet, (for 50)	1 00,	worth 1 50
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Velvet, (for 100)	1 40,	worth 2 25
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS (for 200)	2 25,	worth 3 50
MONEY BAGS, with Chain	15,	worth 30
MONEY BAGS, with Chain	20,	worth 37½
MONEY BAGS, with Chain	25,	worth 50
BERLIN WIRE BAGS, with Chain	40,	worth 60
BERLIN WIRE BAGS, with Chain	50,	worth 75
TRAVELING BAGS (leather)	90,	worth 1 50
TRAVELING BAGS (leather)	1 25,	worth 1 80
TRAVELING BAGS (leather)	1 50,	worth 2 25
TRAVELING BAGS (leather)	2 00,	worth 3 00
MOROCCO WALLETS	10,	worth 20
MOROCCO WALLETS	15,	worth 35
MOROCCO WALLETS	25,	worth 40
MOROCCO WALLETS	35,	worth 60
MOROCCO WALLETS	50,	worth 90
MEERSCHAUM PIPES (imitation, in cases)	75,	worth 1 50
MEERSCHAUM PIPES (imitation, in cases)	1 00,	worth 1 75

Together with a large and varied assortment of GOLD and PLATED SLEEVE BUTTONS, CHAINS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Temperance, Society and Army BADGES, &c.

FANCY BOXES, containing Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Oils, Toilet Powders, &c., from 50c. upward.

TOYS of every description.
TOY BOOKS of every description.
POCKET KNIVES, from 5c. to $2.
CARD CASES, SILVER, SILVER PLATED, SHELL, &c.
CALL BELLS.
DRESSING CASES.
LADIES' COMPANIONS.
ACCORDEONS.
HARMONICAS.
BRUSHES—HAIR, NAIL and TOOTH.

And thousands of other articles which cannot be enumerated here, all of which will be retailed at close wholesale prices.

A DISCOUNT WILL BE MADE ON PURCHASES DESIGNED FOR SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES AND FAIRS.

CHESTER BULLOCK,
No. 501 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS.—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Convenient to strangers. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. Divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. In the evening, the fifth sermon in the Course of Sermons for the People.

ELDER MILES GRANT, OF BOSTON, editor of *The World's Crisis* and *Second Advent Messenger*, will preach at the Mission Church, No. 138 24th-st., between 8th and 7th avs., on SATURDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 4 and 5, at 7½ o'clock; and at Temperance Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., corner Clinton, SUNDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Come and hear an able advocate of the soon coming and Kingdom of Christ.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 5. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, he will deliver his third lecture of the course to young men. Subject—*Not Luck, but Hard Work.* The public invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Upon SUNDAY EVENINGS during Advent, a course of sermons will be preached by the Rector, upon *The Preparation of the World for Christ.* The second of the course on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Education of the Conscience and the Heart.*

THE SABBATH SERVICES AT LEXington-av. M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., will consist of a general prayer meeting at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 in the evening. The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will be assisted by a large number of brethren from different parts of the City. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. J. McCOSH, D. D., LL. D., OF Princeton, will lecture in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6. Subject—*The Association of Ideas, and its Influence upon the Training of the Mind.* Single tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door of the church, or at Carter's. Lecture to commence at 8.

THE SERVICE OF SONG.—A SPECIAL Service of Song will be held every SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach. Strangers will be provided with seats.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL Church—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st. The Rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. C. T. OLMSTED, of Trinity Church, in the evening. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Apollo Hall, Broadway, corner 28th-st. Subject—*All Life Worthless Out of Christ.* Seats free. Strangers and all other persons cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 2¾ P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. H. COLE at 7½ P. M., the sermon to be interpreted in signs. Service at 4 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services will be held at this institution on SUNDAY afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

REV. JOSHUA D. BRADLEY, LATE Curate of St. Albans, Holborn, London, will preach his last sermon prior to his return to England, in the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 5. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. F. A. FARLEY, D. D., WILL preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Subject in the morning: *Pure Religion.* Evening: *The Unitarian Faith.* The public invited. Seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church, Rev. E. P. GARDNER, of Hoboken, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Sabbath School at 3 P. M. Seats free.

HARLEM—NEW PRESBYTERIAN Enterprise.—By request, Rev. W. W. ATTERBURY will preach, SUNDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M., at National Hall, corner 4th-av. and 129th-st. A cordial and earnest invitation is extended to all.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE John-st. M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½. Seats free. Strangers invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st.—Rev. Dr. J. T. COOPER, of Philadelphia, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; the Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS at 10½ A. M. Seats provided for all strangers and visitors.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH.—THE RECtor, Rev. Dr. GEER, will preach on *The Festival System of the Church*, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 7½ o'clock. Entrances on 56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av.

A FIFTH OF A SERIES OF DISCOURSES on "The Family Life" will be preached by Rev. Dr. WM. AIKMAN, in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Varick,) on SUNDAY MORNING. Subject: *Parents' Duties to Children.* All are cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, the young peoples' prayer meeting. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—The Praying Band, Samuel Halsted leader, will conduct the exercises on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free.

BISHOP POTTER WILL PREACH at All Angels' P. E. Free Church, West 81st-st., near Broadway, on the second Sunday in Advent, Dec. 5. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. J. N. HEFFERNAN, Rector.

REV. DR. WESCOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Plymouth Baptist Church, in 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers will find a welcome. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

"THE ROD OF IRON."—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Ecumenical Council and its Results.*

A COURSE OF ADVENT SERMONS will be preached in St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. The second will be by Rev. Dr. POTTER, Rector of Grace Church.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, large chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New-Bowery.—Sabbath School on SUNDAY at 2½ and at 7½ P. M.—Dr. CHARLES JEWETT will speak on *Temperance* in the chapel. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION. Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor. Services SABBATH, 5th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—*The Best Evidence of Christianity.*

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125th-st, near 6th-av.—SABBATH (Dec. 5) services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M., by Newburg "Praying Band," O. B. Welling, leader. General invitation; seats free.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—The Pastor, Rev. T. M. DAWSON, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING—Fourth of series on Pilgrim's Progress. Subject—*House of the Interpreter.* All invited.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Christopher and Bedford sts., Rev. JOHN J. BROUNER, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the close of the morning service.

THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Sixth Universalist, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor.—Morning subject—*Natural Justice and Social Order.* Evening—Sunday School Concert.

REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., RECtor of Grace Church, will preach a sermon in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, in aid of the Young Men's Association.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, 7th-av., next to southeast corner of 34th-st.—The rector, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THOMPSON-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Houston.—Preaching SABBATH, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WM. PAGE. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

FUTURE LIFE.—NORTH PRESBYTERian Church, 31st-st and 9th-av. Rev. THOMAS STREET, Pastor. Sermon on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ on *The Condition of the Unrighteous Dead.*

REV. PROFESSOR SEYMOUR WILL preach in behalf of the House of Mercy next SUNDAY NIGHT, Dec. 5, in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. LEWIS C. MULLER.

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The afternoon service will be omitted.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D-ST., west of Broadway.—God willing, services SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*Thou Shalt Not Steal.*

SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st.—Mrs. FANNIE DAVIS SMITH will speak, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P.M.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST Church, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM (SWEDENBORgian) Church, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 4, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R	112⅛	100 Adams Ex.	57
10,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '65..	111⅛	100 do.	57⅛
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅜	200 do.	57⅜
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	109⅜	500 do.	58
		100 Wells-Fargo Ex..	18⅜
10,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65, n	114⅜	500 do	18⅜
60,000 do.	114	200 do.	18⅛
65,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67..	114⅛	100 do.	18
65,000 do	114⅜	200 Am. M. U. Ex.	36⅜
85,000 do. s3	114⅛	200 do....bet. call	37
25,000 do. b3	114⅜	18 do.	36⅜
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	45	220 U. S. Ex.	50
1,000 do.	44⅜	100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	89⅛
12,000 do.	44⅜	100 do.	89⅜
20,000 do.	44⅜	100 do. b3	89⅛
5,000 do.	44⅛	200 do...bet. call	89⅛
25,000 do.	44	400 do.	90
1,000 N. C. St. 6s.	43	20,000 N. Y. C. & H. C	81⅜
70,000 N. C. St 6s, n.	33	65,100 do.	81⅜
30,000 do.	32½	17,344 do...bet. call	80⅜
8,500 do.	32⅛	1,400 do	81
65,000 do.	32⅛	100,000 do.	81⅛
20,000 do.	32⅜	300 Erie.	26⅜
10,000 do.	32⅜	200 do.	27
1,000 Mo. St. 6s.	91	200 Harlem R.....b30	135
20,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bds	58⅛	200 do.	134⅛
10,000 Ala. St. 5s.	61⅛	400 do.	134⅛
6,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	86	1000 Reading.	99⅛
2,000 M. So. S.F. Bds.	94½	700 Reading, c., bet. c	99
3,000 do.	95	112 Mich. Cen.	121
1,000 Pac. 7s, Gu'd by State Mo.	91⅛	1200 La. Sh. & M. So.	86⅛
		100 do. b10	86⅝
31,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	92	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	74
		600 Chi. & N. W.	74½
10,000 Chic. & R. I. 1st M. Bonds.	101⅛	200 do.	74⅜
		300 Chi. & N.W. Pf.	88⅜
10,000 T. & W. C. C. B.	79⅛	200 do. b30	89⅛
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s, S.B.	85	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	107⅝
25,000 Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 conv.	90	700 do.	107⅜
		200 do. b30	108
313 Manhattan Bank.	143	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf..c	84⅛
5 Ninth Nat. Bank.	113⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	86⅜
200 W. U. Tel.	35		
100 Quick. M. Co.	14⅝	55 do.	87⅛
500 do...bet. call	14⅜	600 Chi. & Alton.	146
200 Mariposa Pf.	15⅛	100 T., W. & W.	56
50 Pac. Mail.	51⅛	13 Morris & Essex R	88
30 do.	51⅛	43 Del., L. & W.	105⅜
100 do.	51⅜	100 H & St. Jos. R..	107
100 do...bet. call.	51⅛	100 Col., C. & I. C. R.	22
25 do.	51	150 Dub. & S. C. R.	110
10,000 Amer. Gold.	122⅛	5,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	74½
5,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	101⅜		

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '62	111⅛	$78,000 U. S. 5-20 C.' 67 s3	114⅛
15,000 do.	111⅝		
13,500 do. s3	111⅝	24,000 do.	114⅛
15,000 U.S.5-20 C., '62..	114⅛	60,000 do. b3	114⅝
16,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '64.	111⅝	4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68,	110⅛
42,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	111⅜	95,000 U. S. 5-20 C.' 65, n. s3	114⅜
10,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '65..	111⅝		
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	112⅛	10,000 do. b3	114⅛
5,500 U.S.5-20 R., '65.n	110⅛	6,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛
9,000 U.S.5-20 R., '67..	110⅛	30,000 do. s3	108⅜
25,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	107½	2,000 do.	108⅛
8,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n.	43	100 L. S. & M. So.	86½
29,000 do.	42	500 do.	86⅝
30,000 do.	41¾	30 Clev. & Pitts.	81⅛
10,000 do.	41½	50 C., C., Cin. & I. R.	73⅛
60,000 do.	41	500 Chic. & N. W.	74⅞
11,000 N. Car. St. 6s	44	300 do...bet. call	75
25,000 N. Car. St. 6s. n.	33¼	1500 do. b3	75
6,000 do.	33⅜	500 do...bet. call	75⅛
5,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st East. Div. x. in	78	100 Chic & N. W. Pf.	89⅜
		300 do.	89⅛
5,000 Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds.	92⅛	800 Chi. & R. I.	108⅛
		1100 do.	108
134 Bank New-York.	135	300 do.	107⅞
372 Mechanics' Bank.	143	100 do. b30	108⅛
60 Amer. Ex. Bank.	109⅞	300 do. b60	108⅛
500 Quick. Min. Co..	15	200 do. b60	109
100 Pacific Mail.	51⅛	600 Mil. & St. P.	70
100 do.	51⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf..	84⅛
400 do.	52	200 do.	84⅝
16 West. U. Tel.	35⅛	300 do.	84⅛
100 Adams Ex.	58	13 Del., L. & W. R..	106⅛
100 Wells-Far. Ex.	18	200 do.	106
17 A. M. U. Ex.	37	100 Chic. & Alt.	146⅛
50,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Certificates.	82⅛	200 do.	146
17,000 do...bet. call	83	200 Ohio & Miss.	25⅛
100 Erie Pf.	28⅛	100 H. & St. J. R. Pf..	108
1500 Reading.	99⅛	200 Dub. & S. C. R.	110
200 Michigan Central	120⅛	100 Canton Co.	50⅛
40 do.	121		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Canton Co.	50⅛	100 Cumberland.	25⅛
200 Mariposa.	7⅛	500 Erie. c	26⅛
200 Reading R.	99	100 do. b3	26⅛
200 do. b3	99	500 Canada Mining b3.	1.10
100 L. S. & M. S.	86⅝	100 do. b3.	1.10
200 Ohio & Miss. b3	25½	100 Erie.. bet. call..	26⅛
200 do.	25⅛	100 do. b.c	26⅛

SATURDAY, Dec. 4—P. M.

The previous firmness in the Railway market was further supported this forenoon by a sudden and very decided advance of 1½@2 ⅌ cent. on Friday's sales of the Public Funds. The 5-20s of 1867, from 113⅝@113⅝, rose to 114½@114⅝@115@115⅛ ⅌ cent., and most of the other Gold-bearing United States Stocks were firm in proportion. The upward turn in prices was due in part to very favorable quotations by Cable from the other side. At the close of the day the extreme figures were not maintained; but there were no large sums of Bonds offered on the market for cash, while the buying of the day was in a large measure for transmission to Europe.

The sales of Gold were at 122⅜@122⅛@122⅛@122⅝@122⅜ ⅌ cent., the disposition being to some firmness, although Foreign Exchange was dull and Cable transfers on London made as cheap as 109⅝, and 60 day Bills, prime Bankers, at 108⅜ ⅌ cent. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 Gold during the week, and paid out $981,747 for Gold Interest, as against $1,846,146 received for Customs.

The Banks lose on their averages of the week $2,192,616 in Greenbacks, and gain $945,643 in Gold. Their general line of deposits is down $907,255, and their loans up $537,522. The Money market left off easy at 7 per cent., with exceptions at 6 per cent., on Government security. The Bank return was used with some adverse effect on the Stock Exchange late in the day, to check the buoyancy the in New-York and Western Railways, which had advanced to 91 on New-York Central, to 108⅛ on Rhode Island, 70 on St. Paul, Common, and 75⅛ on Northwest, Common, and on other descriptions in something like the same proportion. A large business was done in Rhode Island and New-York Central stock and scrip. The Southern State Bonds were again lower on Tennessees, the report from Nashville of the proposed reduction of the State taxes, by a vote of the State Senate, contributing to the previous weakness.

The following quotations were finally made as compared with the last prices of Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 4.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅛	108½
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅝	114⅞
American Gold Coin	122⅝	122⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	45½	41
North Carolina Bonds, new	33	33⅜
Old North Carolinas	41	44
New-York Central and Hudson	89⅛	90⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	80⅛	82⅛
Reading Railroad	99⅛	99
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	107⅛
Northwestern Common	74⅛	74⅛
Northwestern Preferred	89⅛	88⅞
Pacific Mail Company	51⅛	50⅛
St. Paul Preferred	84⅛	84⅛
St. Paul Common	68⅞	69⅝
Lake Shore	86⅛	85⅛
Erie	27⅛	26⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅛	25⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., '81	112½	5-20, coup., n. i., '65	114⅝
6 ⅌ cent., coup., '81	116⅛	5-20, coup., '67	114⅝
5-20, reg., '62	111½	5-20, coup., '68	114⅜
5-20, coup., '62	114⅛	10-40, reg.	107
5-20, coup., '64	111⅝	10-40, coup.	108⅛
5-20, coup., '65	111⅝	6s, currency	107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, new	41	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent. '81	103
Virginia 6s, new	52½	Ohio 6s '86	103
Georgia 6s	[illegible]	Illinois War Loan	103
Georgia 7s, new	[illegible]	N. Y. Reg'd B'y L'n	110
North Carolina 6s	33	N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n	109
North Carolina, new	32½	N. Y. 7s, Can'l L'n, '70	101
South Carolina, new	[illegible]	N. Y. 7s, Can'l L'n, '72	101½
Missouri 6s	90⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	101⅛
Missouri H. & St. Jo.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	101⅛
Louisiana 6s	65	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	101½
Louisiana 6s, Levee	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	101⅛
Connecticut 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	102
Rhode Island 6s	94	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	99
Alabama 8s	95		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	85	Gt. West. 2d, '93	77½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	85	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	85	Chic. R. & I. 1st	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	96	Chic. & R. I. & Pac.	96
Erie 1st, Ext.	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st	98
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. 1st	100
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. New B.	97¼
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88, x	67	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	101	Cleve. & Pitts. Con. S.F.	70
Harlem 1st	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	90
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	117	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	88
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	72
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	91½	Chic. & Alt. 1st	[illegible]
Cen. Pacific B.	[illegible]	Chic. & Alt. Inc.	100
Union Pac. 1st B.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '70	116	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	92
Alt. & T. H. 1st	100	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	70	Peninsula R. B.	85
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	101½
Cons. 7 ⅌ c.	101	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	90
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105⅜	Mil. & St. P. 1st	86½
Lack. & West. 1st	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.	86
Del., L. & W. 1st	[illegible]	Chic. & Gt. East. 1st	74½
Del., L. & W. 2d	92½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	78
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	88	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	67½
Tol. & Wab. 2d	80	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	94
Tol., W. & W. C. & S. F.	79	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	78

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	American Exch.	109½
Manhattan	143	Bank of the Republic	117
Merchants	120	Irving	115
Mechanics'	140	Metropolitan	138
Union	120	Nassau	103
America	145	Continental	101
City	210	St. Nicholas	114
Phenix	109	Commonwealth	111¼
North River	95	Importers & Traders'	140
Tradesmen's	150	Park	160
Fulton	160	Manf's & Merchants'	102
Mechanics & Traders'	120	Central National	109
National	113	Fourth National	104
Merchants' Exch.	119	Ninth National	113
Seventh Ward	110	Tenth National	85
State of New-York	107	Eleventh Ward	102
Commerce	122	Oriental	150
Broadway	275	Bank. & Brok. Ass'n	100
Ocean	75		

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$87,927,051 44
Gold receipts	944,746 20
Gold payments	1,834,687 36
Gold balance	80,956,948 58
Currency receipts	1,877,223 49
Currency payments	783,624 61
Currency balance	3,179,933 84
General balance	86,050,874 51
Customs	203,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	668,000 00

Report of specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 4, 1869:

Nov. 20. Steamship Silesia, Paris—Gold bars	$26,989
Nov. 30. Steamship Silesia, Hamburg—Foreign silver	1,200
Nov. 30. Schooner S. C. Noyes, Para—American gold	1,000
Dec. 2. Steamship Union, Southampton—Gold bars	27,299
Dec. 2. Steamship Union, London—Silver	102,476
Mexican dollars	4,100
Dec. 2. Steamship Union, Paris—Mexican dollars	1,800
Dec. 2. Steamship Union, Bremen—Foreign silver	1,200
Dec. 4. Steamship City of Brussels, Liverpool—British gold	24,425
Total	$190,489

Statement of the earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company:

Nov. 1869	$801,963
Nov. 1868	556,917
Increase	$244,246

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) for the third week of November, 1869:

Freights	$36,866 10
Passengers	28,635 80
Total	$65,496 90

Earnings of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company:

Gross earnings for November, 1869	$141,000
Gross earnings for November 1868	94,300
Gain in November	$46,700
Five months ending November 30, 1869	$701,032
Five months ending November 30, 1868	512,340
Gain in five months	$188,692

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from Foreign Ports for the week ending Dec. 3, 1869, was $4,233,872.

The Albany *Argus* says:

"The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in November, in the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bush.	Corn bush.	Barley bush.
1868	33,500	1,397,900	509,600	379,500
1869	36,400	1,101,700	184,600	689,600
Inc.	2,900	Dec. 296,200	Dec. 325,000	Inc. 310,100

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of November inclusive, during the years 1868 and 1869, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley. bush.
1868	440,900	13,754,900	16,810,500	3,537,600
1869	521,300	18,028,800	7,038,800	3,159,300
	Inc. 80,400	Inc. 4,263,900	Dec. 9,771,700	Dec. 378,300

The receipts of the new crop of Barley, so far, are 3,147,300 bushels, against 3,210,800 bushels in 1868. The receipts by canal from Dec. 1, 1868, to the close of navigation were 90,600 bushels. By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year compared with the corresponding period last year shows an increase equal to 934,180 barrels Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of November in the years indicated:

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Canal opened,	May 6.	April 23.	May 6.
Flour, bbls	394,800	440,900	521,300
Wheat, bushels	8,853,400	13,759,900	18,028,800
Corn, bushels	15,369,500	16,810,500	7,038,800
Barley, bushels	3,550,700	3,537,600	3,159,300
Oats, bushels	8,331,800	11,646,600	4,831,300
Rye, bushels	852,900	848,900	251,400
Malt, bushels	272,100	436,400	238,400
Feed, lbs	....	....	13,066,200

The gross earnings of the North Carolina Railroad for the years ending May 31, 1868 and 1869, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, compare as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$172,774 83	$196,187 95
From freight	344,359 28	364,140 50
From mails	16,725 00	16,725 00
Total	$533,859 11	$577,053 85
Expenses, &c.:		
Old	$97,130 79	$68,972 99
New	411,395 64	401,110 87
Total	$508,526 43	$470,083 86
Excess of earnings	$25,322 68	$106,969 99

In expenses, the word "old" means interest on old debts, and debts made and not entered on the books previous to each fiscal year. The word "new" means actual current expenses. Of the above "old" in the fiscal year 1867-8, $44,694 42 is for interest, and $52,436 37 for other debts; and in 1868-9, $41,145 29 is for interest, and $27,827 70 for other debts. Excluding the "old" entries, the net earnings for 1867-8 would be $122,463 47, and for 1868-9, $175,942 98.

Of the current expenditures for 1868-9, ($401,110 87,) the following are regarded as extraordinary:

New railroad iron, chairs and spikes	$72,655 34
Buildings and bridges	10,901 28
Interest and discounts	30,244 83
Incidentals	6,631 58
Rebuilding engines	7,099 75
New cars	12,345 00
Total	$139,877 78

—leaving the actual current expenses for the year, $261,233 09, and the actual net earnings over operating expenses, $315,820 76, an increase over the previous year of $50,585 01.

The following is a condensed exhibit of the business of the Company for the fiscal years ending May 31, 1868 and 1869:

	1868.	1869.
Assets on hand at commencement of year	$69,834 94	$62,264 11
Old debt collected	476 47	....
Real estate sold	150 00	1,791 50
Claims passed to profit and loss	28,624 86	2,740 00
Receipts	585,411 09	658,117 42
Increased liabilities	....	97,724 12
Total	$684,497 36	$822,637 15
Expenses	$508,526 43	$470,083 86
Right of way, real estate, &c.	....	2,030 36
Dividend No. 9, declared July 8, 1868, payable in 8 ⅌ cent. mortgage bonds.	....	240,000 00
Assets as per ledger	62,275 14	110,522 93
Decrease of liabilities	113,697 86	....
Total	$684,497 36	$822,637 15

President, W. A. SMITH; Directors, T. M. Holt, D. A. Davis, John I. Shaver and R. B. Haywood; Superintendent, Albert Johnson; Treasurer, G. M. Lea; Secretary, F. A. Stagg.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 4.

CAUSES ARGUED AT APRIL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Barbour and Justices Jones and Freedman.

William E. Hoy et al. *vs.* William Reade; judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Jones, J.; concurring opinion by Fithian, J.; dissenting opinion by Barbour, C. J.

CAUSES ARGUED AT THE JUNE TERM.

Before Justices Monell, Jones and Freedman.

George W. Hart *vs.* Dennis M. Fitch, executor, &c.; judgment reversed and order of reference vacated; new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman and Jones, JJ.

CAUSES ARGUED AT OCTOBER TERM.

Before Justices Monell, McCunn and Fithian.

Madeline L. Gentil *vs.* P. Arnaud et al.; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Monell, J.

David Ogden *vs.* George A. Lathrop; judgment reversed and order of reference vacated; new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Fithian, J.

Lewis S. Levy *vs.* Sylvester Brush; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Monell, J.

Samuel A. Lambert *vs.* Hiram Benner et al.; judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Monell, J.; dissenting opinion by Fithian, J.

CAUSES ARGUED AT NOVEMBER TERM.

Before Chief Justice Barbour, and Judges Monell and Freedman.

The Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit *vs.* Henry A. Burr et al.; verdict set aside; new trial ordered with costs to abide event. Opinion by Freedman, J.

Andrew Coakley *vs.* James F. Chamberlain et al.; plaintiff's exceptions overruled and judgment absolute ordered upon the verdict for the defendant, Chamberlain, &c., and in favor of the other defendants upon the nonsuits, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, J.

Henry Demott *vs.* Lydia McMullen; judgment reversed, order of reference vacated, and a new trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

William H. Talmadge et al. *vs.* George L. Nevins et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Freedman, J.

Allen Hay *vs.* Columbus C. Douglas; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Freedman, J.

Ann Stoddard *vs.* Charles Denison; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Monell, J.

Samuel B. Nowlan *vs.* John B. Trevor, &c.; judgment affirmed and appeal from order dismissed. Opinion by Monell, J.

William A. Colt *vs.* Julius E. Braunsdorf, &c.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Monell, J.

Henry T. Romertze *vs.* the East River National Bank; judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by Monell, J.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 4.

By Judge Monell.

Leonard Monaert *vs.* Horace Webster et al.; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

Charles M. Hawkins et al. *vs.* Abner Baker et al.; case with Special Term Clerk.

By Judge Fithian.

Elizabeth F. Martin *vs.* Arthur Terry; motion granted and referee appointed, with $10 costs.

American Condensed Milk Co. *vs.* John Bohen et al.; motion granted without costs.

John F. Gallagher *vs.* Catharine Dunn; motion granted on payment of costs.

Benjamin S. Midgley *vs.* Samuel H. Hicks; motion granted without costs.

George F. Gray *vs.* James Fisk, Jr.; motion granted and referee appointed.

William Jackson et al. *vs.* Edward Baack et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

Laura A. Shephard et al. *vs.* Mary E. Lyon; motion granted without costs.

Levi Underwood *vs.* The Erie Railroad Company; motion granted and referee appointed.

Ferdinand Lock *vs.* Julius Vultee; default opened on payment of $79 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 4.

By Judge Loew.

Harmer *vs.* Levy; motion granted, and cause referred to Frederick Swartz, Esq.

Keenan *vs.* Posey; motion granted, and cause referred to Samuel W. Tuttle, Esq.

Wolf *vs.* Ree; motion granted, and cause ordered on short calendar.

Woodrow *vs.* McDonough; order settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

William Miller *vs.* Maria Saunders; motion for receiver granted with $10 costs. Plaintiff to appoint receiver on giving usual securities.

Annie Revere *vs.* Wm. V. Revere; judgment for plaintiff granting divorce with costs.

Town of Oyster Bay *vs.* James V. Lence et al.; motion to dissolve injunction denied. Queens County.

Margaret M. Barnwell *vs.* G. B. Elkins; judgment for defendant without costs, but a clause must be inserted that the deed has no other effect than a release until defendant obtains a final decree, by which alleged mistake in first deed shall be corrected.

Caroline R. Dunn *vs.* Edward L. Dunn; motion to substitute A. Sanford as attorney for Caroline R. Dunn, in place of Post and Bissell, granted without costs.

Edward L. Dunn *vs.* Caroline R. Dunn; same order.

John McKay *vs.* Daniel B. Hart et al.—Special Term course; judgment for defendant with costs.

Geo. E. H. Wildey *vs.* Lydia S. Secor; motion that mortgage be canceled and discharged of record, denied, with $10 costs. Westchester County.

John B. Stratton *vs.* Henry J. Selden; judgment for plaintiff in demurrer, with $10 costs; leave to answer in ten days on payment of costs.

Sebastian Yerger *vs.* John Fitzpatrick; motion that judgment be vacated and satisfied denied, without costs. Westchester County.

Anna Maria Yerger *vs.* The Same; the same.

Howard Newlin and Daniel J. Noyes *vs.* Darius Leyon, Sheriff; motion that plaintiff may file and serve proposed case on appeal and perfect same granted, on payment of $10 costs. Westchester County.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

MOTION TO QUASH—REPEAL BY IMPLICATION.

The United States vs. *Frederick Bauer.*—The motion to quash, heretofore argued, in the case of this defendant, who is indicted under the thirteenth section of the Revenue act, for carrying on the lottery business without paying the special tax, was decided yesterday. The motion was made on the ground that the thirteenth section is repealed by implication by a subsequent provision covering the same ground, and which repeals previous provisions of law inconsistent with it. The Court held that repeals by implication are not favored: that there was no apparent inconsistency between the two sections referred to, and that they might stand together. Motion denied.

SENTENCE.

The United States vs. *Joseph Provenzani.*—This defendant, who was indicted for having in possession counterfeit money, and pleaded guilty, was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for two years, sentence to be executed in the Kings County Penitentiary.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 4.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE PAPER COLLAR LITIGATION.

Messerole & Libby vs. *Goldsmith, Hoffman & Co., and the Metropolitan Paper Collar Company.*—This is a continuation of the litigation among the paper collar companies, and is in the present shape a suit to restrain the defendants from issuing among the trade a circular purporting to give the results of the recent suit of Hoffman *vs.* Steefel & Ney in the United States Courts. In this circular defendants claim that the decision of the Court is that all paper collars having an outside coating, whether smooth or linen finished, are embraced within the Hoffman patents. The present suit is brought to enjoin the action, on the ground that the action was not defended in good faith, that the decree was obtained by collusion, and that it does not establish what the circular claims, and that the circular is greatly injuring them.

Judge BARNARD has granted a temporary injunction, restraining the defendants, as prayed in the complaint.

John E. Burrill, of counsel for plaintiffs.

SURROGATE'S COURT, BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

The wills of the following-named persons were proven this week: Lyman Allyn, of New-York; Simon Hunt, Elizabeth Jenkins, Eliza Ann Smith, Margaret Reichert, Mary Ann Mountain, D. D. Williamson and Lewis H. Nelson, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of Mary Fitzsimmons, of the town of Hempstead; Henry Foster, Virginia Lockwood, Charles W. Cox, Philip Newman, Maria Jeckel, Francis Shanley, Francis Miram and Thomas Shanley, all of Brooklyn.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

DECISIONS.

John Farnan *vs.* John Reilly; judgment for defendant.

Jones *vs.* Distler; motion for a new trial denied; $10 costs.

John B. Schenck *vs.* John Andrews; demurrer sustained; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Major-General Woodward, commanding the Second Division, has issued a circular, in which he announces for the information of his command, that in order to obtain an authoritative decision in the matter of "tax exemptions," and to save all expense to the members of the command, he caused a suit to be brought on his own account, as a test case, against the Board of Assessors. The case was heard at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, held in October by Judge Gilbert, who directed that a *mandamus* issue to the Board of Assessors, directing them to allow the customary exemption to each member of the National Guard. From this decision, however, the Board has appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court which will be held in December. The decision that shall then be rendered will be duly announced; and members of the National Guard, who are entitled to exemption, can safely delay the payment of their taxes until after this decision, as, on account of this litigation, the Collector has consented to waive the penalty for non-payment which would otherwise attach on Dec. 15. If the judgment of the Special Term is sustained, the exemption provided by law will be allowed by the Board of Assessors to each member of the National Guard, without expense, upon proper proof of his being entitled thereto.

The rumor that one of the Brigades in the First Division is to be broken up is again in circulation, and there appears to be very good ground this time for the assertion. We presume the Fourth Brigade will be selected, and the regiments in that command are already manœuvreing for admission into the First and Second Brigades. No doubt the Twenty-second will be sent to General Ward's Brigade, and possibly one of the other regiments.

Commandants of squadrons in the First Regiment Artillery will assemble their respective commands at the regimental armory, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Broadway, for drill: Troop A, Dec. 13; Troop B, Dec. 14; Troop C, Dec. 15; Troop D, Dec. 16; Troop E, Dec. 17; Troop F, Dec. 20: Troop I, Dec. 22; Troop K, Dec. 23, and Troop G, Dec. 8, 15 and 22, 1869, and Jan. 5, 1870, at Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery.

The officers of the Seventh Regiment, anxious not to lose Colonel Emmons Clark from their midst, have made a determined effort to secure the reconsideration of General Varian's resignation of the command of the Third Brigade. The result is not known, but it is understood that General Varian has promised to give the appeal a favorable consideration and return his answer at an early day.

Brigadier-General Thomas S. Dakin, of the Fifth Brigade, has assumed command in a recent order, in which he makes several necessary announcements relative to the internal economy of the command, and suggests that each regimental and battalion organization hold its weekly business meetings in time to forward to headquarters all papers and documents for transmittal on the evenings set apart for business, in order to receive prompt attention.

Major Kent having again assumed public command of the Washington Grey Cavalry, we presume the domestic discord of that command is harmonized. Let us hope that in the future the members of this really good organization will strive to maintain the reputation the Greys gained in days gone by.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Schwarz, of the Sixth Regiment, has tendered his resignation to the Governor, and it will probably be accepted. Colonel Schwarz has long been a prominent officer of the National Guard, and his retirement is to be regretted.

Corporals Coe and Stevenson, and Privates Durand, Foyle, Hagedom and Rockafellar, of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, are honorably mentioned in recent orders issued by Captain A. L. Webber for having attended all company parades, drills and meetings during last drill season. Why not give them medals?

Sergeant Peter D. Braisted, "the brilliant champion" and veteran color bearer of the Seventh Regiment, has placed a chandelier in his establishment, suggestive of his military proclivities. A bewildering mass of cannon, shot and shell, a group of miniature soldiers, and other military insignia, form the ornaments, grouped together in a very handsome and artistic manner.

An election will be held next Friday in the First Regiment Cavalry to fill the position of Major.

The Fifth Regiment is rapidly crystalising under the vigorous administration of Colonel Bendix. An election to select a successor for Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrand will be held at an early date. Major Smith will probably leave to accept the position of Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade.

Brevet Colonel Wm. J. Irwin, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Eleventh Brigade, has gone on recruiting service, having been granted a furlough in consequence of his continued ill health. Colonel Irwin will spend the Winter in the South.

On Tuesday evening last, an election was held by Company F, Seventh Regiment, when the following non-commissioned officers were elected: Fifth Sergeant, Corporal Charles L. Cozzens, vice E. R. Brenckenhoff, discharged; Seventh Corporal, Private George Perault, vice William Hendricks, discharged; Eighth Corporal, Private John Hardy, vice Cozzens, promoted.

The State Examining Board held a four days' session last week at the Seventh-avenue Arsenal, with barren results. Captain Reiss, of the Fifth Regiment, was the only officer who appeared, and he will probably be retained in his position.

The Board of Officers of the Thirteenth Regiment will hold an election on Wednesday next, for the selection of a Colonel and other field officers. The result will be made subject to seniority.

First Sergeant John H. Trumans, of Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment, has been elected First Lieutenant in that command.

Quite a large assemblage of ex-officers, officers and members of the Ninth Regiment were gathered at the armory on Thursday evening, to assist in the ceremony of uncovering a portrait of Ex-Captain J. W. Davis, ordered by his old command, Company D. Captain R. P. Courtney and his Committee succeeded in affording their guests considerable enjoyment, and the evening passed off with *éclat*. The portrait proved to be a most excellent one, and will form a prominent part in the decorations of Company D's room.

The first regimental sociable of the Twenty-second is to take place on Friday evening in the small drillroom, which has been appropriately fitted up for use as a ballroom. The room is being handsomely decorated, and, judging from the preparations, the sociable promises to be a fine affair. None but members and their ladies are to be admitted. The rumored application for a transfer of this regiment to the First Brigade is true.

A roll of the members most distinguished for long and faithful service in the Seventh Regiment has been published by the Board of Officers. We have no space for the entire list, so publish the first five names on the roll as follows:

Geo. Wm. Smith, Captain Eighth (H) Company, June 11, 1835.

Peter D. Braisted, Jr., Sergeant Standard Bearer, June 2, 1845.

William T. Peterson, Corporal Fourth (D) Company, June 16, 1845.

Ebenezer J. Hyde, Private First (A) Company, Jan. 6, 1846.

George T. Haws, Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 1, 1851.

The non-commissioned officers of the left wing, Twenty-second Regiment, and the non-commissioned staff, had a drill on Wednesday evening, under the command of Adjutant Harding. The command was drilled in the school of the company, according to Upton's Tactics, and the movements were very well executed. The Adjutant then gave the Sergeants some instructions in the manner of reporting and taking details, and in the positions and movements of markers in battalion formation.

THE TURF.

The Match Race at Paterson, N. J.

The running race between Mr. J. W. WELDON's b. g. *Tubal*, 5 years, by *Balrownie*, dam *Julia*, and Mr. J. HINCHMAN's ch. c. *Bouster*, 4 years, by imp. *Eclipse*, dam *Vanity*, for $200, which was to have come off yesterday over the Paterson Race Course, did not come off, owing to *Bouster* paying forfeit. His owner had sold him the day previous, and the track being frozen hard he preferred paying forfeit to running the risk of laming the horse. His carelessness and neglect in not publicly announcing the fact either in this city or Paterson was the subject of censure and condemnation by the large delegation of sporting men from New-York, who visited the track only to be disappointed.

Trotters Changing Hands.

Black Prince and *Telegraph*, the noted trotters of the late Colonel T. B. LAWRENCE, Consul-General from the United States of America at the Court of Florence, have quite recently been purchased by RANDOLPH ROGERS, Esq., of Rome. The ownership of two such horses bids fair to make Mr. ROGERS' fame as a sculptor pale before his renown as a fancier of trotters.

Will of the Late Paul N. Spofford—Four Millions of Dollars to be Divided.

The will of PAUL N. SPOFFORD, who died on the 29th of October last, has just been admitted to probate, by Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER, Surrogate. The will bequeaths property estimated at $4,000,000 in value. The original will bears date Feb. 17, 1863, but there is a codicil of the same date, another dated July 20, 1867, and still another dated Jan. 18, 1869. The main provisions of the will and codicils are as follows:

To the widow of the testator, a special bequest of the family residence and furniture in East Fourteenth-street, the country residence at West Farms, with a certain portion of the lands thereto attached, the furniture, horses, carriages, &c., and $25,000 in money, to be paid to her as soon after the death of the testator as convenient.

To each of the children of the testator, viz.: GARDINER SPRING SPOFFORD, PAUL NELSON SPOFFORD, JOSEPH SPOFFORD, EDWARD CLARENCE SPOFFORD, EUGENE WATSON SPOFFORD, and PAULINE SPOFFORD, the wife of THOMAS W. PEARSALL, $60,000 in trust, the income therefrom to be paid regularly, but never anticipated, and the principal to be forever independent of their control, and none of the children to be allowed to convey by will any part thereof. On the death of either child the principal to go to his or her issue, and if there be no issue, to the other surviving children in equal parts.

To the son, PAUL NELSON, all the real estate of the testator in the towns of Georgetown and Haverhill, Mass.

To SARAH CARLTON, sister of the testator, an annuity of $150.

To another sister, Mrs. CALEB HERSEY, the interest in trust on a mortgage of $5,000 on the residence of her husband.

To MOSES SPOFFORD, brother of the testator, an annuity of $150.

The entire residue of the estate, after deducting the above bequests, is given to the widow of the testator and the six surviving children above-named—the widow to have the rents and income of one-fourth of such residue during her natural life, and to be disposed of at her pleasure, and the remaining three-fourths to be divided equally among the children.

The executors named in the will are the widow of the deceased and his sons, GARDINER, SPRING, PAUL, NELSON and JOSEPH.

The Bushwick Creek Bridge Near Greenpoint—Plans for a New One.

The plans for the new bridge proposed to be constructed over Bushwick Creek, connecting First-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, with Franklin-street, an improvement greatly needed, were presented at a meeting of the Aldermen of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, held at the office of Alderman GEO. H. FISHER, No. 27 Broadway, on Friday afternoon. The four plans offered were as follows:

Mr. GEORGE MACKAY presented a nicely executed drawing of a wrought iron swing bridge 116 feet in length, and providing for an opening to allow the passage of vessels of 110 feet between the abutments, the width of the structure to be 32 feet or more, as required, and to cost from $38,000 to $40,000, exclusive of a temporary bridge, which will require an additional outlay of about $3,000. This he proposes to build with a single arch, the two top plates to be of three-fourth inch iron, and the bottom plates five-eighths of an inch thick, with solid sheathing at each side, strengthened by angle iron. The abutments to be of solid piling, filled in with broken stone to low water mark, upon which the mason work is to be built. Mr. MACKAY estimates the sustaining capacity to be 100 tons.

Mr. T. F. ROWLAND, of the Continental Iron Works, submitted a plan similar to the preceding, with but slight exceptions, and to cost $40,000. Length, 115 feet; width, 34 feet, allowing 20 feet for roadway, and 5 feet on each side for foot passengers. Mr. ROWLAND proposes to construct the centre abutment of cast iron piles, seven in number, three-fourths of an inch thick, and thirty inches in diameter, and weighing 8,700 pounds.

Another design was submitted by Mr. ROWLAND, differing only in its architectural style, which was of a somewhat showy order, and having a double, instead of a single arch, which he estimated would cost $5,000 in excess of the other. This he considered was the more preferable of the two, however, as it would sustain nearly twice the weight without the least jar noticeable when a heavy load is driven over an ordinary bridge. In fact he asserted that where the first would bear a ton to the foot, this would sustain three.

Mr. GEORGE HULL put in a proposal to construct a wooden bridge, without a draw, but capable of being altered to one at any time, the length same as the preceding and breadth sixty feet, to cost from $45,000 to $48,000, including the grading of the street at either end, and the requisite masonry and paving of the approaches. On the Fourteenth Ward side there is an open space of seventy-three feet, and beyond the Greenpoint terminus 250 feet to be filled in to the abutments, which Mr. HULL proposes to complete.

Alderman ELLIOTT observed that the Common Council had allowed $71,000 to build a bridge over the Gowanus Canal with a smaller span than that proposed for the bridge over Bushwick Creek, in constructing which they were confined to $50,000.

The Committee took charge of the plans and then adjourned.

THE WOMAN'S COUNCIL.

Another Meeting at Packard's—Further Discussions on the Rights of the Sex.

At No. 937 Broadway, in room No. 12, of emblematic adornments, the above-named body held, yesterday afternoon, what was supposed would be its final meeting, anticipative of a full-fledged Parliament.

The apartment occupied by the Woman's Association is the same in daily use by Mr. PACKARD's anatomy class, the disintegrated man upon the walls, so far from offering let or hindrance to the purpose of the fair debaters, as voted, of the reporter at least, as opportune and significant, for,—there is "picking to pieces" in the programme of whose operations we are here to treat.

The entrance of one or two votaries of high fashion among the audience having set the scribe to involuntarily humming "The Camels are Coming," under the inspiring influence it was recorded that Mrs. CROLY occupied the chair, proceeding to business by announcement of the fact that it remained still an uncertainty when the organization of the long-anticipated Parliament would take place. The coöperation of Mrs. PIERCE, of Boston, who inaugurated the present Association, had failed them, it was stated, and the body of ladies now present was entirely "at sea" so far.

A motion was made to appoint new officers to take more decided and prompt steps toward permanent organization, but it was voted out of order.

Mrs. BLAKE arose to say that the men of New-York were much benighted in regard to the woman question, confounding at every turn the Woman's Suffrage Association and the present assemblage, known as the Woman's Council. This thing must be set in the proper light before them. The matter of suffrage seemed to excite their disgust, (some of them,) but they could not reasonably object to a society having for its aims the advancement of what they call women's work. All man takes an interest in household matters is as far as a dinner table goes. This society indirectly addressed itself to that and kindred matters.

One voice uttered the sentiment that if women were true to themselves, men would be more true to them.

Mrs. BRYANT rose to say that the grand foundation of the woman character was truth to herself. Her mother's dying message to her—a child of six years—was, as she went on in life, to be the last one ever to declaim against her sex.

Mrs. SOMERBY advocated retention of the term "Council" for this body, instead of "Parliament."

Mrs. BRYANT suggested "Pow wow," if that would render the movement more popular.

Mrs. SOMERBY gave some incidents of a visit to female prisoners in the Tombs. These people had evidently not kept up with "us progressives" in religion. They had the old trite sayings of the preachers about Christ and the Bible. She herself preached practically to them, told them they were the victims of society. She would try and find some place of refuge for them after they were liberated. Men missionaries were employed to preach to these people, but they found that women could be had to do the work cheaper, and so it was put out to them to do second-hand. One man missionary she knew put out his work to a woman at $15 per month, she attending duty in the Tombs each evening.

Mrs. Somebody else arose to deprecate "married flirting." If married men and women indulged in this folly, what could be expected of of disengaged persons.

Mrs. CROLY thought such incidents as were daily developed of the times we live in, showed the necessity of taking some action upon the suggestion. Women had naturally, she thought, a clearer moral sense than men, and they should teach them, by example, purity of thought and action in the theme now named. The matter of working girls was now taken up. There should be reform in the treatment of such women as were employed in shops and such places, regarding the objectionable fact that these females were kept in a standing position, day in and out, to the most serious detriment of their health.

A most interesting meeting was appointed for the next Saturday afternoon, with which the body adjourned.

The Bishop Divorce Case—A Merchant and a Policeman Accused of Conspiracy—"Count" Johannes on the Richardson Case.

Mrs. ELEANOR F. BISHOP, whose domestic troubles have recently been made public in a suit brought by her for a divorce from her husband, yesterday appeared before Justices DOWLING and KELLY, in the Court of Special Sessions, charging WILLIAM L. SWETT, a dry goods merchant in Broadway, and a policeman named PATRICK J. BROPHY, with conspiracy. She alleged that the latter arrested her on an unfounded charge of felony made by the defendant. "Count" JOHANNES, counsel for the complainant, moved to have the case transferred from the General Sessions to the Special Sessions, but Mr. HALL, counsel for the defendant, objected to the motion on the ground that the case had already been sent to the Court of General Sessions. He said that a civil suit was now pending in which Mrs. BISHOP sought to recover $20,000 as damages for her alleged arrest. He remarked that the lady's counsel had promised a dramatic scene in Court, but he hoped it would not be performed. Mr. BROWN, counsel for the Police Commissioners, subsequently requested an adjournment in the case of the policeman. Mr. JONES then addressed the Court, announcing that he pleaded for his client without fee or reward. During his remarks he made use of the following expression: "There is a poor man in prison now whom I offered to defend without any reward, without any fee. He is called by some people a murderer. I do not style him such, for he only shot the infernal betrayer and villain whose funeral took place yesterday." An attempt was made by the spectators to applaud the latter remark, but it was promptly repressed by the Court. Justice DOWLING decided to send the papers back to the General Sessions, where the case will be tried.

Interesting Clinical Lecture at Bellevue Hospital—Surgeon-General Hammond on Puerperal Mania.

Dr. W. A. HAMMOND, formerly Surgeon-General United States Army, delivered an interesting lecture, yesterday afternoon, before the *clinique* at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, on puerperal mania. This is the first instance in this country where a *clinique* has been held for the treatment and illustration of the different forms of insanity, and it will doubtless become one of the most interesting features connected with medical studies at the hospital institution. There was a large attendance of students on the occasion. The case to which attention was directed is one of puerperal mania with a tendency to insanity, the patient now being in the hospital. She is a fair, comely young woman, who has been married two years and a half, is the mother of two children, both dead. The mania with which she is afflicted began to manifest itself about three months ago, six hours after the birth of the second child, and is probably due to the cessation of her lacteal functions. It would appear, however, that she has an hereditary taint of insanity, as her mother and one sister died while suffering under that affliction. Her paroxysms were once so violent that she endeavored to kill her sister's children and to put an end to her husband, who, she believed, intended to poison her. She has illusions, hallucinations and delusions; insists upon it that voices are whispering to her, and advising her to commit offences against the moral law. Yesterday, said Dr. HAMMOND, she was apparently rational, and realized the fearful condition in which she was placed, though a scrutinizing examination discovered the fact that the affliction remained on her but not in so manifest a degree as heretofore. The lecturer said that people generally would term her present condition a "lucid interval." He did not believe in such an interval at all. There was no time when a person afflicted with insanity may be called sane until the disease itself was finally and fully eradicated. There is something in woman's nature that predisposes her to mania. This is especially marked in her when she arrives at a critical period of her life. The doctor here narrated the circumstances in the celebrated case of Miss CONSTANCE KENT, in England, who murdered her little brother while laboring under puerperal mania, and who subsequently, when restored to reason, confessed all she knew in relation to the sad affair. This species of insanity sometimes takes the form of monomania, and in other cases of melancholia, the latter being by far the most dangerous condition of the patient. The cause which give rise to the disease are various; but it generally arises from extraordinary pain in childbirth, the suppression of the lochia, or the sudden stoppage of the lacteal functions. Eight-tenth of the women so afflicted recover their reason after suffering from three to eighteen months. A most singular feature of this mania is a tendency among the afflicted persons to murder their own children, especially when the disease begins to manifest itself immediately after delivery. A case is narrated where one woman held her infant tightly by the throat for an hour and a half, (strangling it, of course, long before that time had expired,) while laboring under the impression that she had given birth to a devil. In another case—which had come under his own treatment—a lady of most virtuous character, and moving in a high circle of society, insisted that her child's father was an angel who came to her while she slept. After speaking at length of the symptoms which distinguish this disease, the Doctor spoke of the treatment that ought to be pursued in such cases. In most instances, he thought, the patient should be let alone so far as medicaments are concerned, and merely watched to prevent her from doing harm to herself or to others. Where there is an indisposition to sleep, or a severe nervousness, or continuous restlessness, he recommended hydrate of chlorine, or the bromide of potassium where the case demands it, beginning with thirty and increasing up to 100 grains. The tincture of digitalis and extract of hemlock were also recommended. The Doctor closed his most interesting lecture by promising to continue the subject at greater length on some future occasion.

CHESS GAMES.

The Williamsburg Chess Club.

This association, recently established for the practice of the game of chess, consists already of twenty-four members, and counts among its members Major WERNICH and the Baron VON FRANKENBERG, both of whom distinguished themselves in the last tournament, which was held at the Europa Chess Rooms. They have quite recently organized a tournament, the programme of which is as follows:

1. There will be five classes; the first to give pawn and move to the second, pawn and two moves to the third, the knight to the fourth, and the rook to the fifth. The second class render pawn and move to the third, and the same relations must be observed by all the classes throughout.

2. The subscription fee is $1.

3. Five prizes will be awarded to the successful champions, consisting of gold medals, duly inscribed: First, second, third prize, &c., in the Williamsburg Club Tournament.

Up to last evening but few games had been played.

Major Wernich won 1 game, lost none.

Baron von Frankenberg won 2 games, lost none.

Mr. A. Vogt won 2 games, lost 1.

Professor Friedrich won no game, lost 6.

F. Fuchs won no game, lost 1.

J. Kneff won 3 games, lost none.

Vogt, Sr., won 2 games, lost none.

V. Demuth won 3 games, lost 1.

Fires in New-York and Brooklyn During November.

Fire Marshal BRACKETT's report of fires during the month of November has just been presented to the Board of Police. Among other things it notes that in this City there were sixty-eight fires. Of these nine were caused by kerosene, sixteen by carelessness of occupants and employes, one by defective flue, four by overheated stoves, five were unknown, one was of incendiary origin, and the remainder originated from a variety of accidental causes. The number of fires in which the loss was less than $100 was thirty-four; between $100 and $1,000 was sixteen; between $1,000 and $5,000 was ten; between $5,000 and $10,000 was six; between $10,000 and $60,000 was two.

Loss on buildings	$23,600
Loss on stock	124,800
Total	$148,400
Insurance on buildings	482,800
Insurance on stock	856,700
Total	$1,339,500

The following is a comparative statement of the number of fires and losses for November, 1868, and November, 1869:

	Nov., 1868.	Nov., 1869.
Number of fires	83	68
Loss on buildings	$81,665	$23,600
Loss on stock	295,775	116,800
Insurance on buildings	134,600	482,800
Insurance on stock	591,350	856,700

It appears from the report of Assistant Fire-Marshal KEADY that there were twenty-five fires in Brooklyn during the month of November. Of these, four were of incendiary origin, four unknown, three were caused by carelessness of occupants, and the remainder originated from a variety of accidental causes.

Loss on buildings	$24,785
Loss on stock	45,405
Total	$70,190
Insurance on buildings	$12,750
Insurance on stock	76,800
Total	$119,550

A Respectable Citizen Resents an Insult—Protest Against Being Considered a Candidate for Alderman.

JAMES HORNER, a Democratic fledgling residing in Abingdon-square, is a candidate for Alderman in the Ninth Ward, and being anxious to inform the public of the fact, yesterday hired a truck, and, decorating it with a placard bearing his name and aspiration, sent it through the streets. This perambulating placard, late in the afternoon, attracted the attention of a gray-haired gentleman, who, gazing in mute wonder for a moment, marched up and tore the placard from the wagon. The truckman, equally surprised, was more dumbfounded when the old gentleman began pouring out the vials of his wrath upon him, and a policeman appearing, the old gentleman was taken in charge and led before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Arraigned at the bar of justice, and the complaint stated, the following colloquy ensued between the Magistrate and prisoner:

Justice—Why did you tear down the placard, Sir?

Prisoner—I tore it down with honest hands.

Justice—But why did you tear it?

Prisoner—Sir, I have lived seventy years in New-York, and I have always been an honest, respectable man, and I won't be held up to public odium and contempt by being placarded as a candidate for Alderman.

Justice—What do you mean, Sir? What's your name?

Prisoner—JAMES HORNER.

Justice—Where do you live?

Prisoner—No. 465 West Twenty-third-street, "Fiskville," New-York City.

Justice—Oh, I see! Now this placard means another person, a young man who lives in Abingdon-square.

Prisoner—No, Sir! This placard is meant to insult me; there is no other person of my name in the City.

Justice—Oh, yes there is. I know this young man, and he is a candidate for Alderman.

Prisoner—So much the worse for him, then. But he's no son of mine, Sir. My children are all honest.

At this point, Justice DODGE finding himself in possession of all the facts, decided that old JAMES HORNER should pay fifty cents to repair the damages done to young JAMES HORNER's placard. The old gentleman paid it, and offered the truckman, whom he designated as a hired blackguard, an additional dollar to allow himself to be kicked, which offer that individual declined, and hastily departed. The old gentleman following, turned when he reached the door, and, displaying a plethoric pocket book, inquired:

"Is there anybody else here who wants 50 cents? You might as well clean me out while you're about it!"

So saying, and still indignant at being blazoned as a candidate for Alderman, he went his way.

The Death of Elizabeth Wood a Case of Suicide.

The death of ELIZABETH WOOD, at No. 100 Allen-street, which was considered a mysterious one, was fully investigated yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, and ascertained to be a case of suicide. It appears that the deceased had been an invalid, and had on several occasions remarked that her life was irksome, as she was exceedingly poor and destitute, and thought that death would be a relief. Dr. CUSHMAN made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains, and discovered an irregular incised wound of the abdomen, half an inch in length, and situated six inches below the left nipple, and one and a half inches from the umbilicus. The wound was a superficial one, passing through the skin and muscles, but did not penetrate as far as the peritoneum. He also found another wound on the bend of the left elbow, severing the brachial artery, and he found a large tubercular abscess in each lung. In his opinion, death had been caused by syncope, the result of hemorrhage from a stab wound of the left arm, the deceased being already in a dying condition when the wounds were inflicted. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony. The deceased was 30 years of age, and is understood to have friends in New-Jersey.

The Law Courts for December.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has been adjourned to the 13th inst., at which time there will be a large number of decisions rendered, and a report will be made by the examiners appointed at the November Term to examine students for admission to the Bar. The next regular General Term of this Court will commence on the 1st Monday of January next.

There will be two Circuits only during December. Circuit, Part I., and Oyer and Terminer, will be held by Judge SUTHERLAND, and Part II. by Judge CLERKE, during at least the first week. According to the regular printed programme Judge INGRAHAM should hold Part II., but it appears that he has been called upon to hold Court at Watertown, by order of Governor HOFFMAN.

The Special Term of the Supreme Court will be held by Judge CARDOZO, who will open his Court at precisely 10:30 o'clock A. M. The labor of the first day is demurrers only, from No. 1 to No. 30 inclusive.

Judge BARNARD will preside at Chambers during the balance of this month.

In the Superior Court there will be a General Term held by Judges BARBOUR, MCCUNN and JONES, and a Special Term and Chambers by Judge FREEDMAN. The Trial Term, Part I., will be held by Judge MONELL, and Part II. by Judge FITHIAN.

The Marine Court, Trial Term, Part I., will be held by Judge CURTIS; Part II. by Judge ALKER.

The State Poultry Show at the Rink.

The Asiatics which G. H. WARNER, President of the Society, exhibits are of many distinct breeds and varieties—dark and light Brahmas, buff, white and partridge Cochins, white and gray Dorkings, Crevecœurs, Houdans, La Fleches, Sultans, Sebright and game bantams. In aquatic birds he exhibits Rouen and Aylesbury ducks and Toulouse geese. Out of this splendid contribution to the show the dark Brahmas and Dorkings are exceptionally beautiful, as also are both varieties of duck. One pair of the Aylesburys have the coveted pink tint in their bills, showing at a glance the purity of their blood. HODGSON BROTHERS, of Bedford, L. I., exhibit sixteen coops of buff Cochins, which are in themselves an exhibition worthy of a visit. J. SALISBURY, of Nyack, N. Y., has two pair of Rouen ducks, one pair of which took the first premium at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. Competitors need not hope to excel them. R. W. CAMERON, Clifton Farm, Staten Island, exhibits five coops of fine gray Dorkings well worthy of coming from the Clifton Farm, which is ever noted for the excellence of its stock. D. W. HERSTINE, President of the Pennsylvania Poultry Society, has on view three immense Capons cross-bred between light and dark Brahmas; they are superb birds, and show most favorably for this cross. J. WARSTER, Hastings, N. Y., exhibits one coop of buff Cochins remarkable for uniformity of color.

A. H. HALSTEAD, Rye, Westchester County, exhibits his improved incubator. It is self-supplying for moisture, as the flannel on which the eggs rest reaches down into a shallow tin bath, which contains water always of an even temperature. An alarm bell connects with the thermostat and regulates the heat in a truly scientific manner. The attendance at the show yesterday was considerably over 1,000 persons.

End of the Wells-Fargo Difficulty.

A short time ago the officers of the Wells-Fargo Express Company opened negotiations for the purchase of the good will of the Pacific Express Company of California, which included a valuable exclusive contract over the Central Pacific Railway. The terms demanded for the good will were $5,000,000 of Wells-Fargo stock. At about the middle of November the proposed arrangement was submitted to the stockholders for acceptance, and adopted by a large vote.

Mr. EUGENE KELLY and others protested strongly against the issue of the extra five millions of stock, and it was at the request of these parties that Judge CARDOZO issued an injunction forbidding it. Yesterday, a meeting of the recalcitrant stockholders was held at the office of BLOODGOOD & Co., when it was urged that the continuance of the injunction would prove ruinous to the Company. After much discussion, Mr. KELLY consented to a revokal of the injunction, and Judge CARDOZO, on being applied to, promptly revoked it.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

GREAT SALE OF STATUARY,
MARBLE GOODS,
BRONZES, STATUETTES, CLOCKS,
ORNAMENTS, &C.,
FROM
Etruria, Herculaneum, Pompeii, Florence,
BEING THE SECOND GRAND SALE OF SIG. NORI PANDOLFINI & CO.

The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, by direction of Signori Pandolfini & Co., on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 6th, 7th and 8th, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the Second Special Great Sale of Marble Goods, comprising:

STATUARY—Copies of works of art famous in antiquity from the time of the Cæsars to the yesterday of Rome. Single and groups of statues, the artistic creations of fancy, of exquisite beauty, which characterized the works of the Greek chisel at the best period.

MARBLE—Hebe vases, urns, Etruscan and Medici vases, Florentine bouquet vases, tazzas, card receivers, &c., and endless variety in bas relief and Greek designs.

MOSAIC CENTRE TABLES of exquisite beauty.

FOR HALLS—Hebe and Medici vases, with pedestals some five to eight feet high.

BRONZES—Clocks, figures, groups, statuettes, &c., articles of vertu and ornamentation, the fantastic caprice of the artist and designer.

Vienna, Paris and Berlin novelties, that luxury and ever-varying fashion demand.

ARTISTS' SALE OF A LARGE AND valuable collection of
OIL PAINTINGS,
AT AUCTION, AT THE
SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
5th-av., corner 14th-st.,
Where they are now on exhibition.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 6 and 7, a rare opportunity will be afforded to secure fine examples from the following eminent artists:

J. N. T. VAN STARKENBORGH,

Prof. Hamman,	Baron,	Kaemmerer,
Herzog,	Seignac,	Faivre,
Bœheim,	Carriere,	Kindler,
Sauvage,	Kuwasseg,	Marohn,
Nicholson,	Cropsey,	Baugniet,
Henrietta Ronner,	Salles,	Coomans,
	Caudron,	Becker,
Wagner,	Armfield,	Moulinet,
Notterman,	Leray,	Casilear,
Moormans,	Lanfant de Metz,	Winslow Homer,
Accard,	Friedlander,	Caraud,
Aufray,	Dausaert,	Roszczewski,
Bensell,	Schaefels,	Amberg,
Heck,	Sell,	Arnoux,
Casstan,	Ramsey,	Lambinet,
Frederickson,	A. F. Tait,	Lewis,
Litschauer,	Tom,	

AND MANY OTHERS.

The Gallery will remain open DAY and EVENING till time of sale.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ARTISTS' SALE AT AUCTION OF
FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
THE MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE SEASON.

About $30,000 worth of fine oil paintings are to be sold at auction at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, on the evening of MONDAY 6, and TUESDAY, 7 December.

The collection comprises rare works by

Van Starkenborgh,	Lewis,	Accard,
	Cropsey,	Moormans,
Boughmit,	Hamman,	Seignac,
Becker,	Baron,	Roszczewski,
Moulinet,	Bacon,	Kammerer,
Carraud,	Marohn,	Lanfant De Metz,
Casilear,	Noterman,	Litscham,
Amberg,	Sauvage,	Fredrickson,
Homer,	Herzog,	Nicholson,
Arnough,	Ramsey,	
Lambinet,	Tait,	

AND MANY OTHERS OF CELEBRITY.

The Gallery will be open free day and evening.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DIStrict Court of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.—Present, the Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge.—In the matter of JAMES DONNAN, bankrupt.—Eastern District of New-York, ss.: Upon reading and filing the petition of Leroy T. Smith for the removal of the assignee herein, it is ordered that Robert Tobin, assignee mentioned therein, do appear before this Court as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 139 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 26th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Witness—The Hon. Charles L. Benedict, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof at Brooklyn, in said district, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1869. SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.

The hearing of the above matter is adjourned to Dec. 10, 1869, at 12 M., by order of the Court.

SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

F. E. SMITH & CO.,
ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
New-York office, No. 11 South-st.
Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.
CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES
SUITABLE FOR
EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 154 EAST 25th-st., New-York. Cord and kindling wood constantly on hand. Oak, hickory and pine wood in large or small quantities. All orders by post delivered with dispatch, free of cartage. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

JEANNIE WATERMAN DANFORTH, Medium, locates and cures disease in trance state. No. 54 Lexington-av., three doors below 25th-st. Patients accommodated with board if desired.

DEBILITY AND PRIVATE COMPLAINTS of either sex, cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st.; manhood restored by his Invigorator.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 382 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 382 Bowery.

MATRIMONIAL.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED.—A gentleman on the sunny side of 30, engaged in active business, desires to correspond with a young lady of refinement, with a view to mutual friendship. Address H. STEWART, Box No. 194 Times Office.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MAchine, for splitting oak, hickory and pine.—For sale by W. L. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS AND VELVETS

FROM AUCTION.
BLACK GROS GRAIN AND GLACE SILKS
AT $1 25 TO $2.
ALL THE FIRST-CLASS MAKES
AT $2 50 TO $3.
BONNET & TAPPISSIER'S SUPERB QUALITIES
AT $4 TO $5.
LYONS SILK VELVET
AT $4 50 AND UPWARD,

worthy of SPECIAL ATTENTION on account of their superior finish.

BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, AND MOURNING GOODS, AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND OUR **SILK FINISHED BLACK ALPACAS,** AT 25c. PER YARD AND UPWARD. ALSO A CASE OF **HEAVY BLACK VELVETEENS,** AT $1, WORTH $1 50.

Purchasers will find our General Stock very low in price, and our Specialities worthy of particular attention.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One Door below Bleecker-st.

DRESS GOODS.

WE SHALL CONTINUE ON MONDAY THE SALE OF OUR

27-INCH ALL WOOL SERGE AT 30c.

They are the most popular goods ever offered in this market at the price, and will compare very favorably with anything to be had at a much higher price.

WE SHALL ALSO OFFER

27-INCH POPLINS IN DRESSES,
10 YARDS FOR $2.

30-INCH ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, AT $3 75 THE PATTERN. FINER GOODS PROPORTIONATELY LOW. DOUBLE WIDTH All-Wool EMPRESS CLOTHS at 50 cents.

Also, MERINOS, ALPACAS, &c., &c., in all of which our recent extensive purchases at peremptory auction sales enable us to substantiate our claim to having the cheapest dress goods in New-York.

We also invite attention to our assortment of LINENS, FLANNELS, DOMESTICS AND FANCY GOODS, which we offer by the yard at less than the usual piece price, and consistent with the recent decline in gold.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.

NEW GOODS

AT MACY'S.

MACY LACES, MACY
MACY EMBROIDERIES, MACY
MACY RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, MACY
MACY FEATHERS, NECKTIES, BOWS, MACY
MACY FALL HATS, SILKS AND SATINS, MACY
MACY WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, MACY
MACY THEATRICAL GOODS, MACY
MACY BALLET HOSIERY, &c., MACY

TOY BOOKS

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JUVENILE BOOKS in sets and single.
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

MACY HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, MACY
MACY FANCY GOODS, MACY
MACY FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS, MACY
MACY LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, MACY
MACY CORSETS, MACY
MACY HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MACY
MACY SMALL WARES, MACY

CONFECTIONERY,

Best quality for Bon-bon Boxes and the Holidays.

MACY SOAPS, PERFUMERY, MACY
MACY TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, MACY
MACY COTTON, ALPACA AND MACY
MACY SILK UMBRELLAS, MACY
MACY CARVED GOODS, MACY
MACY PLATED WARE, MACY
MACY BASKETS, BIRD CAGES, MACY
MACY KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR. MACY

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MACY Having completed, for this season, MACY
MACY our additions to the store, we are now MACY
MACY offering the largest assortment of MACY
MACY FANCY GOODS, DOLLS, MACY
MACY DOLLS' ARTICLES, TOYS, MACY
MACY GAMES, &c., MACY
MACY comprising the largest variety of MACY
MACY HOLIDAY GOODS MACY
MACY ever displayed in this City, MACY
MACY AT POPULAR PRICES. MACY
MACY 14th-st. and 6th-av. MACY

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 6,

LADIES' CHEMISE, 75c., reduced from $1 25.
LADIES' CHEMISE, $1 25, reduced from $1 50.
LADIES' CHEMISE, $1 50, reduced from $2.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, $2, reduced from $3.
ENGLISH MUSLIN SKIRTS, 75c., reduced from $1.
LADIES' TUCKED MUSLIN SKIRTS, $1, reduced from $1 50.
LADIES' TUCKED MUSLIN SKIRTS, $1 25, reduced from $1 75.
LADIES' TUCKED FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS, $1 75, reduced from $2 50.
LADIES' DELAINE ROBES, $8, reduced from $12.
CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS AND SACQUES, reduced 25 per cent.
LADIES' BLACK SILK PLUSH AND SERGE SUITS at greatly reduced prices.
LADIES' ALPACA SUITS, $10, reduced from $16.
REAL ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, $25, reduced from $35.
REAL ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, $30, reduced from $40.
RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, ERMINE AND MINK SETS; WHITE FOX, WOLVERINE, BEAVER AND BLACK BEAR CARRIAGE ROBES.
100 SETS MUFF AND COLLARS FOR CHILDREN, $5, reduced from $8.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
have made a great reduction of prices in their
MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

DOUBLE WARP ALPACAS at 50c., warranted pure mohair make, reduced from 70c.
ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS, 65c.
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS at $1.
LUPIN'S FRENCH BOMBAZINES at $1 10.
LUPIN'S BIARRITZ CLOTHS, AMURE POPLINS, at $1 25.
SICILIAN AND BELGIAN POPLINS at 70c.
IMPERIAL SERGES, DRAP DE ALMAS, HENRIETTA CLOTH.
ENGLISH COBURGS, BARATHEA CLOTHS, BALMORAL CROSSES.
COURTALD'S 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 CROSSES at very low prices.
Also, a great reduction of prices in BLACK LYONS SILK VELVETS.
PONSON'S, 28 inch, $10; reduced from $13.
PONSON'S, 28 inch, $12; reduced from $15.
PONSON'S, 28 inch, $13; reduced from $16.
PONSON'S, 28 inch, $14; reduced from $17.
WILLIAMS' best quality, 36 inch, $20; reduced from $26.
WILLIAMS' best quality, 42 inch, $25; reduced from $32.
TRIMMING VELVETS at equally low prices.

ALEXANDRE'S
SEAMLESS KID GLOVES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have just received
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE,
EQUAL, IF NOT SUPERIOR, TO ANY THAT HAVE BEEN OFFERED.
PRICES THE SAME AS ALEXANDRE'S REGULAR MAKE, WHICH ARE GREATLY BELOW THOSE SOLD ELSEWHERE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 6,
THE LAST OF THEIR
LADIES' READY-MADE POPLIN SUITS,
$6 EACH, RECENTLY SOLD AT $10.
MISSES' POPLIN SUITS, $3 and $4 each, upward.
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOTH SACQUES, BRAIDED AND TRIMMED, ONLY $5.
SILK, CLOTH AND VELVET SUITS, EXTRA HANDSOME.
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

TRY OUR $1 KID GLOVES, NEW Shades; Children's, 50c and 75c.; Cloth Gloves, Leggings, &c., &c.; the best fitting $1 Corsets; also, Werly's French; a large assortment of Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON

WILL OFFER DURING DECEMBER

NEW AND ELEGANT CLOAKS AND SUITS

at exceedingly low prices,
ALL NEW STYLES of this season's importation and manufacture.

ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS,
FORTY DOLLARS,
recent value $60.

A consignment of
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
much below cost of importation.

One hundred pieces
VELVETEENS,
One dollar a yard.

BONNET & TAPPISSIER'S
BLACK SILKS,
AT GOLD COST.
A large stock of
other makes
$1 50 AND UPWARD.

An elegant assortment of
RICH PLAIN SILKS,
in evening colors.

FIFTY PIECES FANCY SILKS,
One dollar a yard.

28-INCH LYONS BLACK VELVETS,
TEN DOLLARS A YARD,
Warranted all silk and full width.

DRESS GOODS,
MOURNING GOODS
AND CLOTHS,
All at lower prices than DRY GOODS HAVE EVER BEEN SOLD.

ONE THOUSAND DRESSES
For Holiday presents,
$2 50 THE DRESS.

Extraordinary Bargains in

RICH LACES,

COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, FLOUNCES, CHEMISETTES, BLACK THREAD LACES, POINT and POINT APPLIQUE LACES,
Which have only to be seen to be appreciated.

An invoice of
REAL BLACK LACE SHAWLS,
WHITE POINT LACE SHAWLS,
and
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
Which will be offered at the gold cost.

The entire stock of
RICH PAISLEY SHAWLS,
From $20 to $100,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

DRESSMAKING.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
Make to order
DRESSES AND SUITS,
FOR PROMENADE AND EVENING WEAR,
At reasonable prices,
And guarantee always
PERFECT FIT.
Orders finished when promised.
NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

MOURNING GOODS

FROM AUCTION.

INCREASED REDUCTIONS IN NEW AND DESIRABLE MOURNING AND HALF MOURNING GOODS FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.

A LINE OF BLACK ALPACAS AND LUSTRE CORDS, the last of a bankrupt stock, at half cost.

N. B.—A SPLENDID EMPRESS CLOTH AT 85 CENTS. DECIDED BARGAINS IN ASTRAKHANS, BEAVERS, AND WATER-PROOF CLOTH. ONE CASE OF SEAL SKIN, LION SKIN, AND SIBERIAN PLUSH, DOUBLE FACED, $2 PER YARD, JUST HALF PRICE.

JACKSON'S, No. 551 Broadway,
Bet. Spring and Prince Sts.

BANKRUPT IMPORTERS.

Nearly every Dress Goods Importer in this City is a bankrupt from the losses of this season.

On MONDAY, Dec. 6, we shall offer nearly
ONE THOUSAND PIECES
OF
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS
OF
this season's import, bought at assignee and bankrupt sales at about one-half the actual cost of importation.

Such a sacrifice in
IMPORTED DRESS GOODS
has not been seen since the panic of 1857.

Imported Fancy Dress Goods at all prices, from 2½c. to 60c. per yard.

Imported Plain Dress Goods at all prices, from 20c. per yard upward.

Also,
In addition to our Dress Goods, we shall open
A Large Lot of Real
Paris and Lyons, Cashmere, and Broche Shawls,
Long and Square,
Just from the auction rooms, at
Very Decided Bargains.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
Between Houston and Prince sts.

RIBBONS AND MILLINERY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, Dec. 6.
TO CLOSE THE SEASON,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
RIBBONS, BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.,
AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION.
PARIS NOUVEAUTES
RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

AN ENTIRELY NEW IMPORTATION OF
TOYS
Just received. The largest assortment in the City at greatly reduced prices.
H. M. FAIRCHILD,
No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.
CALL EARLY, AND AVOID THE CROWD.

FRIEND PITTS.
No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., offers at extremely low prices elegant sash ribbons, neckties, collars, cuffs, laces, fine French elastics, fans, combs, brushes, perfumery, thread and needles, dolls, toys and fancy goods. The cheapest umbrellas at retail in the City.

CHOICE SELECTIONS OF PARIS millinery, for the Winter season, at reduced prices. Mme. GALOUPEAU, (Late Mathilde & Co.,) No. 6 Brevoort-place, 10th-st. near Broadway.

MILLINERY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—French millinery at less than cost of importation; elegant styles of dress and round Hats, French Flowers, fancy Feathers, &c. C. M. OLNEY & CO., No. 30 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

A FRENCH DRESSMAKER, JUST arrived from Paris with the latest patterns, wishes some customers; satisfaction given. No. 419 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., first floor.

CARPETS.

BODY BRUSSELS

AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS OF RECENT IMPORTATIONS, AT REDUCED PRICES. ALSO, 3-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., ALL FOR SALE AT LOW CASH PRICES.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,
NO. 273 CANAL-ST.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, NOV. 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board,
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO., OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., inclusive.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 3D-st., offers for six weeks more, marble mantels and headstones below cost, before removing to his new factory.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few-hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SANTO DOMINGO.
AUTHORIZED BY
SPECIAL ACTS OF JULY 4, AND SEPT. 25, 1869.

THIS BANK IS NOW IN OPERATION, AND is prepared to issue drafts on Santo Domingo, through its agency in this City.

E. P. HOLLISTER, Cashier,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE,

TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND TOWN BONDS
IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE
AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property……$9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only……293,000

Government securities received in exchange, allowing best market prices, and bonds bought sent by express, free of charge.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing this loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rate of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Rapids Railroad Company

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.
Also, Chicago City Water Loan Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 23d day of October, 1869.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1869.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 1869, and reopened THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870.

G. A. INGERSOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 160 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market. UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 57 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.

CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

THE GOLD COUPONS OF UNION Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, (now Kansas Pacific Railway,) due Dec. 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation, by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-class City property, in sums to suit. Also, $50,000 to invest in second mortgages. B. F. COOK, No. 176 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20 Howard Building.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG! MME. ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 159 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chambermaid. Can be seen at 348 West 23d-st.

A DRESSMAKER WILL GO OUT BY day or week, or take family sewing. Apply at No. 80 University-place, between 13th and 14th sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, JUST ARrived in this City, a situation as inside man in a family or to take care of an invalid; no objection to the country; best recommendation. Address F. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
297 PROSPECT PARK LOTS,
ON 10TH AND 11TH AVS., 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH STS., BROOKLYN, AND ON SEELEY-ST., WINDSOR-TERRACE, FLATBUSH.
BY ORDER OF CHAS. COURTER, ESQ.

17TH-ST.—10 lots and gores on north side, being the entire front from 11th-av. to the city line.

17TH AND 18TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—70 lots, being the entire block, except a small gore 15x92 feet.

18TH AND 19TH STS., 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—70 lots, being the entire block.

WINDSOR-TERRACE.

SEELEY-ST.—West side, 16 lots, between Prospect-av. (late Middle-st.) and 18th-st.; 21 lots between Prospect-av. and the Coney Island Plank Road Boulevard, and 16 lots in the rear.

PROSPECT-AV., (late Middle-st.)—13 lots between Seeley-st. and the city line.

TERRACE-ALLEY, (east side)—11 lots between Prospect-av. and 18th-st.

THE PROXIMITY OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY TO
PROSPECT PARK,
CONEY ISLAND PLANK ROAD BOULEVARD AND THE HORSE RAILROADS,
MAKES IT VERY DESIRABLE FOR INVESTMENT.
THE ORDERS OF THE OWNER, WHO IS A NON-RESIDENT, ARE PEREMPTORY, AND THE PROPERTY MUST BE SOLD.
60 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps and further particulars at the office of auctioneers,
MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.
TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869.
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee:

58TH-ST.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 58th-st., distant west of 3d-av. 295 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 58th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.

Maps and particulars at the office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new store Nos. 130 and 132 Water-st., corner of Pine, for sale or to let. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE CORNER LOT FOR SALE.—The southeast corner of 5th-av. and 43d-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

CAPITALISTS
AND
INVESTORS,
DO NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE THE
PROSPECT PARK LOTS
TO BE SOLD
TUESDAY, DEC. 7.
THE SALE WILL BE
PEREMPTORY.
(SEE AUCTION COLUMN.)
MAPS AT OFFICE OF
MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address

R. W. LEAVITT & CO.
No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, ONE HOUR'S RIDE by Morris and Essex Railroad, three minutes' walk from depot, a modern house, 11 rooms, all neatly furnished, and the only one now vacant in Riera Park; a good furnace and other conveniences make a comfortable Winter residence of the same; stables if wanted; rent very moderate. Apply to J. RIERA, Summit, N. J.

TO LET—NO. 688 LEXINGTON-AV., A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LEASE AT A MODERATE RENT—A three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in East 78th-st., near 4th-av.; perfect order. Owner, R. WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

A STORE AND DWELLING TO LET, No. 402 4th-av., near 29th-st. Apply on the premises.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
REPERTOIRE OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY, Dec. 6. — By general request, one night more of **WILLIAM TELL,** BRIOL—LEFRANC, REYNA, COLETTI, LAMI, BARILI, FOSSATI, &c.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8. — **IL TROVATORE,** BRIOL—LEFRANC, CELLINI, REYNA.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10. — First time in America of the new comic opera, **PIPELE.**

SATURDAY, Dec. 11, GRAND MATINEE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST NIGHTS OF
MR. HACKETT
AS
FALSTAFF,
in SHAKESPEARE'S Historical Play in five acts, entitled, THE FIRST PART OF
KING HENRY IV.,
supported by
Mr. D. W. WALLER……as……HOTSPUR
Mr. THEO. HAMILTON……as……PRINCE HAL
Miss FANNY MORANT……as……DAME QUICKLY
and the full strength of the company.

On SATURDAY next, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock,
MATINEE
of DREAMS AND DELUSIONS,
(Introducing Mr. W. H. SHERIDAN in the leading role.)
To conclude with the
LADY AND THE DEVIL,
in which Miss Fanny Morant will execute a Solo on the Guitar.

Seats secured six days in advance, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH will soon appear as HAMLET.

AH! HAVE YOU SEEN THE CRESTED TURKEY AT THE RINK! A rara avis, as the species is about extinct, the only other specimen being at the Zoological Gardens, London, England.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT……DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
First week of the phenomenal artist, known as
THE WONDERFUL MAN MONKEY,
FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM,
who will appear in his
REMARKABLE SIMIAN IMPERSONATIONS,
equestrian and gymnastic, as presented with great success, not only in London, but in the principal cities of
GERMANY, RUSSIA, HOLLAND,
CHINA, INDIA AND JAPAN.
THE DASHING PAULINE HINDLEY,
and the full strength of the Mammoth Circus Troupe, in
DIVERSIFIED ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents.
To reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

NOW OPEN.
SECOND EXHIBITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY,
AT THE EMPIRE RINK BUILDING,
63d-st. and 3d-av.
Admission, 50 cents; children under 10 years half price. Doors open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late Volunteer Fire Department,
will be given at
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1870.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be procured from either of the committee or from the following officers: JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

MECHANICS' TICKETS.

In order to give mechanics and others an opportunity to visit the Fair of the New-York State Poultry Society, now open, the Treasurer will sell tickets in packages of twenty-five for 30 cents each. Apply at the Rink, 3d-av. and 63d-st. An opportunity is thus offered to proprietors of factories and others to give their employes a treat.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 28 EAST 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.—Second year. The best and promptest method for singing solos in all languages and concerted music; evening classes for gentlemen; also lessons in Italian. Open daily from 9 to 5 P. M. Mme. GAZZANIGA and M. ALBITES, instructors and directors. Circulars at all music stores.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Third Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures is now open day and evening. 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 33 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-st., near Broadway.—A few families and single gentlemen accommodated with rooms, single or en suite, with or without board; location, house and board first-class; references exchanged; private table if desired.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, location 18th-st., east of 4th-av., may address L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room, with every improvement, on second floor, to a single gentleman. Address, with name, O., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring first-class accommodations; private table only; references required.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with fire, gas, and board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, $18 and $20 a week; a fine hall room, $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A LADY OCCUPYING AN ELEGANT and newly furnished house would rent, with or without board, rooms en suite or single; references exchanged. Parties desiring first-class accommodations can apply at No. 213 West 42d-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A parlor extension, nicely furnished, well adapted for one or two persons, to let, with first-class board. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

WITHOUT BOARD, IN BROOKLYN, five minutes' walk from Wall or South Ferries, a nicely-furnished room in a private family; references required. Address G. H., Brooklyn Post Office.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES OR rooms, with or without board, can learn particulars at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.; houses inspected and registered.

SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM, well furnished, with closets, &c., modern conveniences, to let, with board. Apply at No. 102 East 35th-st., one door from Park-av.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARlor and second floor to let with board; private table, if desired; location central. Address L., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to two gentlemen, on moderate terms; with gas. Apply at No. 100 East 29th-st., cor. 4th-av.

NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST. HAS CHANGED hands and been newly fitted up; board and pleasant rooms for families and gentlemen.

NO. 39 WEST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms and a quiet home may be had by a couple at No. 29 West 18th-st.

NO. 16 EAST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, TO gentlemen or families, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or single; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board for gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

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FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
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FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
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FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

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WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
(Successor to Barnum's,)
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
EXTRAORDINARY!
READ! BEHOLD!! WONDER!!!
A MOST IMPRESSIVE MYSTERY!
THE PHENOMENON OF THIS CENTURY,
THE STONE MAN
OF
ONONDAGA!

What is it?
Is it a Statue?
Is it a Petrifaction?
Is it a Stupendous Fraud?
Is it the Remains of a Former Race?
THE GREAT GIANT.
THE GREAT GIANT.
IS IT A PETRIFIED MAN
OF COLOSSAL PROPORTIONS?
THE MOST STUPENDOUS WONDER
OF THIS OR ANY OTHER PERIOD,
10 FEET 4½ INCHES HIGH,
WEIGHS 2,990 POUNDS,
and can be seen for a limited period,
FROM 9 TO 6, DAILY.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.
ADMISSION TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS, 30c.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS,
in the Museum Quadrangle.
WILL BE GIVEN EVERY DAY
BY A SPLENDID BRASS BAND.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.

THE GRAND MENAGERIE,
LIONS, TIGERS, ELEPHANTS,
RHINOCEROS, LEOPARDS, PANTHERS, &C.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.

A NEW ORNITHOLOGICAL HALL,
OPEN EVERY DAY.
CAGES OF RARE BIRDS, OSTRICHES,
HAPPY FAMILY AND REPTILES.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.

In the Grand Lecture Room,
TWO DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES DAILY.
AT 2 THE HIT, KENILWORTH.
AT 8 THE HIT, KENILWORTH.
SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
NEXT MONDAY, A GALAXY OF BEAUTY.
MISS LISA WEBER,
MISS ADA HARLAND,
MISS LIZZIE WILMORE,
MISS E. HALL,
and the famous Burlesque Comedian,
MR. EDWARD RIGHTON,
in a new, picturesque, sensational, localized burlesque, entitled DORA BELLA.

HAVE YOU SEEN ARTIFICIAL TROUT BREEDING practically illustrated? One of the most interesting exhibitions ever presented to the public. To be seen at THE RINK, 3d-av. and 63d-st.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Another new drama. PAUL CLIFFORD, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF 1760. Great varieties. The Torres Brothers. EVERY INCH A SAILOR.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL
OF THE
THISTLE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
IRVING HALL,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1869.
TICKETS, $2,
admitting a gentleman and two ladies. To be had at the door, or of any of the officers and members of the Association.
JOSEPH LAING, President,
No. 107 Fulton-st.
A. S. McDONALD, Secretary,
No. 741 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DECEMBER 9.
CONFERENCE ON CHARITY OFFERED
BY REV. PERE HYACINTHE
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
Seats (reserved) $2, family circle, $1, to be had at L. Delmonico's, P. Arnaud's, No. 915 Broadway, L. Jolly's, No. 828 Broadway.

"OH, HOW BEAUTIFUL!" IS THE exclamation of the ladies at the pretty FAWNS on exhibition at the Rink.

FREDERIC LOUIS RITTER
Lectures on the HISTORY OF MUSIC at Weber's Rooms, 5th-av., corner of West 16th-st.
Third lecture, TUESDAY, Dec. 7, at 8 P. M.
THE OPERA.
FROM 1600 TO THE DEATH OF GLUCK IN 1787.
Price of admission to three remaining lectures……$2
Single admission……1

A CHICKEN AN HOUR HATCHED out by the artificial incubators now on exhibition at the Rink. Don't miss seeing it.

LECTURES

MRS. LYMAN'S PHYSIOLOGICAL LECTURES TO LADIES.—Mrs. Walter C. Lyman will lecture every afternoon this week at 2½ o'clock, in Lecture Room of Dr. Chapin's Church. Lectures beautifully illustrated. Subject for MONDAY, Dec. 6—*Physical Culture*. Free admission Monday.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE COLLIN'S METAL WATCH
NEW-YORK.
$15
$20.
$10
$25

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

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We are now making Jewelry of the California Diamonds. These are real stones of great brilliancy and hardness, and cannot be distinguished from the genuine stones, even by good judges. They are particularly brilliant at night by artificial light, do not scratch or become dull by use, and retain their brilliancy for an indefinite time. The following are the prices:

Ladies' and Gents' Finger Rings, single stones, one carat weight……$5 each
Gents' Pins, single stone, according to the size of the stone……$4 to $6
Ladies' Cluster Pins……$7 50
Ladies' Cluster Earrings……$7

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

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NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 4, at 7 A. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
The VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
The steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON……GAGER……Saturday, Dec. 11
MARIPOSA……KEMBLE……Saturday, Dec. 18
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage $50. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

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FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN WISHING to give up his carriage, offers for sale a complete establishment, consisting of a coupe, landolet, double and single harness, &c., all in perfect order. Apply to P. BURKE, 124 Clinton-place, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CLARENCE, in perfect order and as good as new, made by Brewster & Co., of Broome-st.; price $1,000, cost $1,800. Can be seen at No. 136 East 13th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OF THE
ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD……Directress
UNABATED AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1869,
and until further notice,
First rendering in the English language of
MEYERBEER'S GRAND HISTORICAL OPERA,
Founded on incidents connected with the
SAN BARTHOLOMEW MASSACRE,
Entitled,
THE HUGUENOTS!!!
Rendered by an incomparable cast, replete with marches, processions, cavalcades, artillery, and a gorgeous mise en scene.
Incidental to the opera
THE SANGALLI BALLET TROUPE,
will appear in a grand characteristic divertissement.

A CARD.

The directress takes great pleasure in announcing that after three months' rehearsal and the most careful stage preparations, Meyerbeer's Grand Opera of THE HUGUENOTS will be produced for the first time in English language, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1869, on a scale of magnificence hitherto unknown in the representation of English operas. To render the production of the "Huguenots" as effective as it can be rendered by stage accessories, new and beautiful scenes have been painted, appropriate and correct costumes prepared, and every detail arranged that will impart a verisimilitude to this grand spectacular opera. The chorus has been doubled, large and imposing processions mounted and on foot, with military bands and every accompaniment of stage pageantry have been devised that can heighten the effect of the impressive scenes incident to a proper presentation of the "Huguenots."

Mrs. Bernard feels confident that with such preparations and the vocal resources of the largest and most talented English opera troupe ever organized in this country, and fully equal to the faithful and effective interpretation of the productions of the greatest composers, Meyerbeer's immortal work will be worthily presented to the patrons of the lyric stage in this City, where the compositions of the great maestro have also found a sympathetic spirit.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager……Mr. Lester Wallack
A BRILLIANT WEEK OF
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
MONDAY—THE WONDER.
TUESDAY—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
WEDNESDAY—HOME and A REGULAR FIX.
THURSDAY—HENRY DUNBAR.
FRIDAY—THE WONDER.
SATURDAY—HOME and A REGULAR FIX.
In preparation, the charming drama of
ERNESTINE,
And the comedietta,
TRYING IT ON.

GO SEE
The Largest Display of USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL POULTRY ever brought together on this Continent.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
On MONDAY, Dec. 6,
Augustin Daly's great drama,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
NEW SCENERY. NOVEL EFFECTS.
A GREAT AND POWERFUL COMPANY.
The piece re-written by the author.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
Seats secured at box office for the week.

YOU SHOULD NOT MISS GOING TO see the beautiful show of DOGS on exhibition at the New-York State Poultry Society's Fair at the Rink.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—UNDER the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. (Every Evening at 8.) Revival of two brilliant comedies. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday nights, "Wives as They Were, Maids as They Are," with Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Geo. Clarke, W. Davidge, D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Chanfrau, Agnes Ethel and Fanny Davenport in speaking personations. Thursday and Friday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, the "Irish Heiress," with Messrs. Clarke, James Lewis, Davidge, Harkins, De Vere, Mrs. Chanfrau, Miss Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert in the cast. Shortly, Olive Logan's new American comedy on "Summer Life at Long Branch."

HAVE YOU SEEN THE DOHL?
The ancient Dog of Greece and Rome, used in combat with the lion and tiger, the largest and most powerful dog known. Now on exhibition at the Rink.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

SKATING.
Prof. HENRY GEBHARD'S classes and private lessons of light gymnastics and skating for ladies, misses and masters. Gymnastics and fencing for gentlemen. Send for circulars. No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., second floor.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, CORner 5th-av. and 14th-st.—Exhibition of paintings. "The Nine Muses." By Joseph Fagnani. From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 evening. Admission 25 cents.

DON'T MISS SEEING THE FINE CAPONS, as large as turkeys, now on exhibition at the Rink.

MUSICAL.

BOOSEY'S HALF-DOLLAR OPERAS for the pianoforte, complete, with overture, &c., each 50 cents, mailed free, now ready:

AFRICAINE, FIDELIO,
BALLO MASCHERA, GRAND DUCHESSE,
BARBER OF SEVILLE, LUCREZIA,
BARBE BLEUE, MARTHA,
BELLE HELENE, NORMA,
BOHEMIAN GIRL, ROBERT LE DIABLE,
CRISPINO, RIGOLETTO,
DON JUAN, SONNAMBULA,
DOMINO NOIR, TRAVIATA,
DON PASQUALE, TROVATORE,
FAUST, WILLIAM TELL,
FIGARO, ZAMPA.

FREISCHUTZ. Elegantly bound, $1 each.
BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET IN BOOKS, 50 cents each. Latest Numbers.
CHOPIN'S VALSES. Complete for Pianoforte.
SIDNEY SMITH'S WORKS. Six pieces.
THALBERG'S ART OF SINGING as applied to the Pianoforte. Six Fantasies complete.
SCHUMANN'S ALBUM FOR THE YOUNG. Forty-three characteristic pieces, complete.
BEETHOVEN'S 45 ORIGINAL VALSES for Piano.
SELECTION OF NEW COMIC SONGS.
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SCHUBERT'S PIANOFORTE WORKS. First selection.
SCHUMANN'S KINDERSCENEN, &c.
BOOSEY'S ELEGANT GIFTS IN MUSIC. See their new and complete catalogue. Mailed free to any address. No. 644 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierrepont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. F. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Mr. TRENOR will form new classes for beginners every TUESDAY and FRIDAY in December.
Ladies and children at 4 P. M. Gentlemen at 8 P. M. Gentlemen receive lesson tickets, and can attend at their convenience. Private lessons can be taken daily.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MISS C. MERLE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Second quarter commences Nov. 24.
Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, east, a Primary, Commercial and Classical School; fits also for Naval School and West Point.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—Term opens Dec. 27. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

LIVING UNDERGROUND.

Views of Cellar Life in the Metropolis.

THE FOUL DENS AND THEIR INHABITANTS.

Thorough Clearing Out by the Health Authorities.

SUNSHINE IN DARK PLACES.

Among the good works which the Board of Health has quietly but energetically pressed forward during the past year, has been the improvement of the homes of the cellar population of this Metropolis. So far removed is this class of our City poor from public observation that few persons, except the inspectors of the Board of Health, have any knowledge whatever of their number or condition. And the work, which has been steadily pursued, of vacating the most uninhabitable of these subterranean residences and removing their occupants to apartments above ground, and of cleansing and ventilating those cellars that, thus improved, would be habitable, is so far removed from public observation that few of our citizens are aware of the good work accomplished.

THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CELLARS.

It had been determined by an accurate census that there were about 2,000 basements or cellars used as residences in this City. Those cellars were of various kinds. Some were half above ground, with good areas front and rear, and well lighted and ventilated; others were two-thirds below the level of the sidewalk, with less or no areas, and hence had smaller windows and poor ventilation; while a third class had their ceilings on a level with or below the sidewalk, and no ventilation possible except through the door, or, perhaps, through some hole in the wall. The difference in the class of people occupying these tenements is as great as the difference in the cellars themselves. In the first class the Inspector generally found a single family, well supported, clothed and fed. In the second there were generally two or more families, but ordinarily in good condition, having some trade or occupation which afforded the means of livelihood. In the third class, the real underground residents, the troglodites, were found associating themselves together in large numbers in a single room. No one can have even a remote idea of the filth, crime, drunkenness, debauchery and wretchedness of this class. During the day they leave their miserable, loathsome dens, and earn, or beg, or steal sufficient to eat and wear, and at night resort again to these hellish abodes, where they may be found at midnight packed together, men, women and children, with little or no regard to modesty or to family relations, and frequently in a condition the most beastial possible.

DESCRIPTION OF A MODEL ESTABLISHMENT.

The district in which the greatest number of these murky abodes have been crowded together is the ever-famous region of the Five Points. The extension of Worth-street has demolished a building in whose basement was one of the foulest lodging houses that rats or bedbugs ever survived in. Quite below the surface of the sidewalk, it was entered by a steep and ricketty staircase, at the foot of which a narrow passage ran along underneath the sidewalk to a dark door. With the exception of a few narrow chinks, this door was the only orifice punctured into the pestilential den, and daylight and pure air were commodities which did not enter into the bill of fare of the place. Into this lodging house the beggar and the thief who had been unlucky in the day's enterprise groped their way at midnight. The cellar occupied the entire area of the building, and all around the walls were partitions dividing it up into stalls, in each of which was a low bed covered with a mass which once had been cotton or woolen fabrics of some sort. For one of these cribs the lodger paid ten cents, if he had it, but rather than lose a customer the shrewd keeper of the place would take him in for five cents. When stretched upon this unseemly couch in company with sociable vermin, a man of ordinary dimensions would project some two feet beyond the partition, which, by the way, came but little above the level of his nose. The great economic principle of "first come, first served" was adopted in this establishment, and men, women and children succeeded each other in their filthy state in a manner altogether promiscuous. This place was kept by a negro with a white female, who was supposed to be his wife. When custom was good a commodity of old boards was brought into requisition which was place transversely across the low partitions already mentioned, and another layer of reeking humanity was packed on these at a reduced figure; and in case of a rush even the floor was divided off by chalk lines, and let out at five cents the *corpus*. The semi-liquid substance that filled this room instead of air, might have been thrown out with a long dipper, and would have spread a pestilence through the Sixth Ward if it had not been so effectually shut in. To say that the condition of this place and its inmates was beastly, would be an insult to the beasts of the field and even the reptiles that wallow in slime. There are other lodging basements not quite so bad as this into which a mass of both sexes are huddled every night.

A GLANCE AT OTHER PLACES.

But many of these basements are occupied as private residences. A few rods in the rear of the Five Points Mission building is an inclosure known as Donovan's Yard, around which are tumble-down wooden houses. In the basements of these, numerous families are hived in what are called "ground tenements." One of these generally consists of a single room, in which all the household furniture and the household are crowded together in a mass. In one, a small room about twelve feet by eight, lighted by a single window containing four small panes of glass, were found four beds, filling at least one-half the space, and the residue was entirely filled by a small stove surrounded by four old women, three of whom were boarders. A husband of the old woman and a young man were said also to belong to the establishment when they were all at home, but where they could sit or even stand was a puzzle to the stranger. All about the wall, supported in all sorts of ingenious ways, were misshapen receptacles of tin and crockery, apparently constituting the kitchen utensils and the table room of the house. On the stove simmered a mysterious mixture of greasy water and gobbets of fish, flesh or fowl. In a small tub was thrown a heap of bread, which looked as though it had been rescued from ash barrels and begged at basement doors, which was indeed confessed to be the case. One of the women said that she got money to pay her lodging by begging for food and selling it. The old woman who held sway in this cheerful domicile paid $6 a month for her rent and charged "tinpunce sometimes, and sometimes sixpunce" for lodging. In another dirty box of the same kind were four frowsy hags, who held possession and shared the expenses together. One of them, a sinister gray-haired old beldame, had no shoes on her feet, but could afford a particularly nasty pipe, which she sucked and grumbled. Two dark holes, which looked like receptacles for coal or ashes, were the bedrooms of these hags. The floor of the hovel was uneven and rotten, the bit of a broken stove made a ghastly attempt to breathe in the cold atmosphere, and the "puir widdies" mumbled and moped away in the dark. Another "tenement" was filled with Chinese, who get their living by selling cheap cigars and come home to this rotten crib at night. The whole family, and frequently a transient lodger, from whom a few cents can be obtained, are huddled together and wallow in all uncleanness. The proprieties of life find no room here. Italian organ grinders, families of undistinguishable nationalities, speaking unknown tongues, negroes and all the most degraded sons of Adam, are found on a perfect equality in these horrid dwellings—boarding house, lodging house and home; and these beneath the view even of the prying passer-by who somewhat timidly ventures through these haunts and purlieus of life.

NEAR THE RIVER FRONT.

Another region where these underground abodes are found is along the river front of the lower part of the City, in Greenwich and Washington streets on the North, and Water, South and Front streets on the East River side. These are to the full as mean and filthy as those in the Five Points, and inhabited by even a more vicious and dangerous class. Here, in case of storm, the cellars are sometimes flooded, and the furniture set afloat. The children are even kept in bed sometimes to keep them above water, and the disgusting hovels become intolerable to those who are able to escape. These people, too, have their vices and their disreputable places as well as their betters. Many of the lowest dance halls and concert saloons of the city are in these localities, and by many a door a bloated wench displays her ugly face as if she imagined it as full of attractions as it is of hideous sores and blotches. These are the lowest specimens of those unhappy characters who flaunt in all our streets at night in gaudy colors, and they are full of physical rottenness that all the chirurgery of medical science could not restore to soundness. To this complexion do many of their class who begin with a dashing career of gaiety come at last. Here in these cellars is a layer in the social mass beneath the lowest which is seen by the ordinary observer. Want the most abject, vice the most loathsome, ignorance the most besotted, dwell here in darkness and in filth. The Board of Health has put the plow into this slum and filth, and is trying to bring it up to the light of day.

THE NUMBER OF CELLARS.

The 2,000 cellars may be divided as follows: 1,000 of the first class, 600 of the second class, and 400 of the third class. At the commencement of the present year the Board determined to reinspect all the occupied cellars, and allow none to be occupied without its permit. This permit was to be given only in cases in which the cellar had the requisite elevation above ground, and where proper ventilation was secured. Those in which the ceiling was on a level with or below the sidewalk, were to be vacated and closed.

DIFFICULTIES OF EMPTYING THEM.

The first part of the plan was far less difficult of execution than the last. The only resistance to the improvement of the cellar habitations comes from the rapacious landlords, who constantly resist all repairs and reconstruction. But with a steady hand the Board has pressed them to the work, and without creating the slightest hardship and with but little ill-feeling the reform has gone on most satisfactorily. To-day about 1,000 of the first two classes of cellars have been ventilated, cleansed, and made as habitable as most of the apartments of the poor above ground. It is safe to state that in this reform 1,500 families, or 7,000 people, have had their homes so improved as to make their condition comparatively good.

The second division of the work of rendering these places tenantable was far more difficult of execution. How were they to be vacated? Where was this excess of the most wretched portion of New-York poor to be accommodated with homes? The Liverpool authorities ejected their cellar population upon the street, and compelled them to shift for themselves. The result was great and immediate suffering. The course pursued by the Board of Health of this City has been quite as effective and far more humane. The plan adopted was as follows: A cellar visitor was appointed, the person selected being a gentleman who had long been familiar with the habits of these people, and who was well known to many of them. A cellar having been condemned by the regular medical inspector, the case was reported to the Board, which ordered it to be vacated and cleansed, the cellar visitor taking this order proceeded to the cellar, and explained in a kind manner the necessity of closing it, and that the occupants should find other and more suitable quarters; he overcame all their objections and difficulties by advice and persuasion, often assisting them in finding better rooms. In this manner, without creating the slightest distress, the Board has succeeded, during the past season, in closing permanently about two hundred of the worst cellars, and securing to the miserable wretches who grovel in these subterranean abodes, numbering 2,000 souls, homes above ground, where exposure to the fresh air and sunlight at once improves alike their health and morals.

GOOD RESULTS.

This great and most important work is being pressed vigorously for the purpose of completing it before the close of the year. Of the permanent effect which this reform will have upon the sanitary condition of the poor of New-York, we can form no just estimate. Already the mortality among this class for the present year has fallen 1,500. This is a saving of life by sanitary improvements, wisely undertaken and most judiciously prosecuted, of which the friends of our present health organization may justly be proud. And yet how noiselessly and how unobtrusively this great work has been done. We doubt if a half dozen prominent citizens were aware before they read this article, that such a reform was in progress. Well did a Catholic clergyman, whose parish embraces a large poor district, recently say: "Had it not been for the good work of the Board of Health during the past three years in my parish, 10,000 of my people would to-day have been under the sod, that are now enjoying life in improved and happy homes."

THE SCANNEL RIOT.

Condition of the Wounded—Release of the Arrested Parties.

The disturbance in the saloon of THOMAS DONOHUE, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, on Friday afternoon, was yesterday the topic of conversation in all Democratic circles. The contradictions in which the shooting was involved, resulted in a general expression of opinion that FLORENCE SCANNEL had been shot by accident by his brother JOHN, while the latter was firing indiscriminately during the *melée*.

The friends of Deputy Sheriff JOHN J. SCANNEL were promptly on hand at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and produced a certificate from Dr. MCLEAN, House Surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, stating that GEORGE JOHNSON, whom the Deputy Sheriff is accused of shooting, is in his charge, suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the neck, and then states: "The ball has been extracted, and although I consider the wound a serious one, I have good reason to hope that he will recover. His symptoms at present are favorable." Upon this certificate Alderman WARD admitted Deputy Sheriff SCANNEL to bail in the sum of $10,000, and Tammany Senator JOHN J. BRADLEY becoming his bondsman in that amount, he was set at liberty.

THOMAS DONOHUE, who was thrust into prison with one of the SCANNEL bullets in his arm, was not admitted to bail, but Dr. J. M. GOURLEY, sending a certificate to Alderman WARD that his wound was serious and required surgical aid, the Alderman permitted DONOHUE to be removed from the cell, and he was taken by his friends to his home at No. 231 East Thirtieth-street, where he now lies under charge of Dr. JAMES N. WOOD.

Coroner ROLLINS proceeded yesterday to Bellevue Hospital to hold an *ante-mortem* examination in the case of FLORENCE SCANNEL, but the wounded man declined to make any statement in relation to the affray in which he met his wound, so the Coroner abandoned all further trouble in the matter.

Professor WOOD made an examination of SCANNEL's body yesterday, and ascertained that the spinal column had sustained such a shock through concussion or wound that the entire system below the breast was paralyzed, and would remain in that condition. The patient would in all probability survive the wound many years, but always be a confirmed and helpless cripple, having no power over the organs of his body or sensibility therein.

A singular instance of the erratic course of bullets was found in the case of GEO. JOHNSON, another of the belligerents, who engaged in the Scannel-Donohue affray. The ball entered the left side of the neck and passed entirely round among the muscles and was extracted from a point almost opposite to the seat of entrance. The rumor of SCANNEL's death so industriously circulated yesterday was a canard used for political purposes.

The Dutch Settlers on Manhattan Island—Address by Hon. J. W. Beekman.

A special meeting of the St. Nicholas Society was held last evening at the hall of the Historical Society, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, for the purpose of listening to an address by the President, Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN. The chair was occupied by the First Vice-President, Mr. BENJAMIN H. FIELD, who introduced the speaker of the evening with a few appropriate remarks. The address of Mr. BEEKMAN was a carefully-prepared, patriotic and instructive review of the historical position of Holland, her achievements in ancient times, her influence upon the civilization of the world, and especially her influence in moulding the character of the present inhabitants of the United States. The original composition of the Dutch nation was first briefly treated of, and next the founding of the Dutch colonies in this country, and especially the Island of Manhattan, which the speaker described as containing in 1628 the two settlements, New-Amsterdam and Harlem, separated by a wilderness, infested with Indians, and even wolves, for as late as 1685 a proclamation is on record granting the petition of the inhabitants to hunt and kill the wolves found on the island. New-York was then a small trading station, like those established in more recent times by the Hudson Bay Company. In 1673 it contained 300 houses and 3,000 souls. In 1675 the total wealth of New-York was $226,000 50, that in less than two hundred years it had increased four hundred fold in population, and three thousand fold in wealth. A record of the date of 1679 was referred to, which detailed the experience of two pioneers of a religious sect then budding in Holland, who landed at Manhattan on Saturday, Sept. 23, and were struck with the beauty and variety of the fruits. They essayed the journey to Harlem, then an undertaking occupying three hours of time and some little danger, and passing up Broadway, then lined with negro huts, they left the town. On their return they found themselves in trouble on account of their religious tenets, and were debarred from trading with the citizens, or even traveling without permission from the Governor.

The infant colonies of the New World had been founded by the Dutch and transferred to English control, as an incident of European politics, before they were half a century old; but they were soon made independent of England by their own manhood, and were now, the speaker claimed, exponents of the energy and industry and education brought here by the early colonists, who were mainly from Holland and the eastern shires of England, which were in large part populated by Dutch immigration.

The remainder of the paper included a review of the Pre-Columbian discoveries of Scandinavian explorers, and cited discoveries in Iceland of tombstones dated 1135, and of records of visits by Northmen to a point called by them as Finland, and now proven to be identical with the shores of Narragansett Bay. The speaker's peroration was an eloquent tribute to the early efforts of the Dutch in the introduction of popular education and the effects of such efforts as exhibited now in every branch of industrial and inventive art.

The address was received with marked pleasure by the large audience assembled, and at its close a vote of thanks to Mr. BEEKMAN was passed unanimously, and the address ordered to be printed for distribution among the members and for record in the archives of the Saint Nicholas Society.

CITY POLITICS.

Result of the Registry in this City—17,462 Registered in December—Aggregate Registry, 160,733.

The following is the result of the registry in this City yesterday, with comparative tables of previous registry:

Wards.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 4.	Total.
First	49	25	74
Second	0	4	4
Third	4	22	26
Fourth	331	445	776
Fifth	15	37	52
Sixth	41	84	125
Seventh	77	187	264
Eighth	344	414	758
Ninth	946	399	1,345
Tenth	427	235	662
Eleventh	235	294	529
Twelfth	395	371	766
Thirteenth	460	393	853
Fourteenth	65	94	159
Fifteenth	314	461	775
Sixteenth	503	637	1,140
Seventeenth	376	467	843
Eighteenth	1,091	318	1,409
Nineteenth	1,358	936	2,394
Twentieth	860	1,775*	2,635
Twenty-first	302	242	544
Twenty-second	497	932	1,429
	8,690	8,772	17,462
Previously registered in November			143,271
			160,733
Registered in 1868			173,641
Decrease this year			12,908

* Justice Ledwith's district.

The Ninth Judicial District—Captain Wiley for Police Justice.

The citizens of the Ninth Judicial District, without distinction of party, have put in nomination for Police Justice Captain WM. L. WILEY, a man long known in the district of incorruptible integrity, and in every way qualified for the position. This is a new district, created by act of the Legislature last Winter, and it is therefore especially a fit place in which to inaugurate the reform so much needed in the Judiciary of this City. The Tammany "Ring" has so far respected the wishes of the honest citizens of that district as to nominate for civil Justice a competent and worthy candidate, but for Police Justice—by far the most important office for the peace, quiet and good order of the district—they have put forward a man who has not the confidence of the citizens of the district, and it is a gratifying sign of the times to see Democrats of the District bolting the nomination and uniting with good citizens of all parties to elect a man like Captain WILEY. In this way alone can political organizations of either party be compelled to put forward capable and fit candidates for office. Let honest citizens of all parties in the Ninth District unite in electing Captain WILEY triumphantly to the office of Police Justice on Tuesday next.

Tammany Hall General Committee—Distribution of Funds.

The Tammany General Committee met at the Wigwam last evening, Grand Sachem TWEED in the chair, with PETER B. SWEENY in the background and a large attendance of braves in front. The Grand Sachem announced that he had called the tribe together to tell them that the chiefs intended to distribute some backseesh among the braves for election day. Although the chiefs had no candidate running on a general ticket, yet they thought the local organizations should receive the usual material aid from headquarters, and he therefore wished some man to be designated from each ward, to whom the check on the Tammany Bank should be given. Mr. HITCHMAN was requested to call the roll by wards, and as he did so a man was named from each ward to receive the checks. The Grand Sachem then announced that the men designated must appear at the Wigwam at 9 A. M. Monday, when the checks would be delivered.

There being no further business, the Grand Sachem declared the council adjourned, and the warriors dispersed.

The Contest in the Eighth Judicial District.

The voters of the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards turned out in full force last night, with their banners and bands, and shouted enthusiastically for the reëlection of Justice LEDWITH. Mr. JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL was in the chair, and made an eloquent address in favor of the election of Justice LEDWITH, as the honorable man, the friend of the poor, the friend of the people, without regard to condition—as one who has no sympathy with the disreputable. Other speakers made earnest addresses, in which they called upon their fellow citizens to stand by the honest Judge THOMAS A. LEDWITH, who, during the past six years, had preserved himself without spot or stain of the least venality.

Nineteenth Ward Independent Citizens' Mass Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the independent citizens of the Nineteenth Ward was held at No. 163 East Fifty-ninth-street, last night, Captain GEORGE M. MITTNACHT presiding. The nomination of the following candidates at the coming charter election was ratified: JAMES E. COULTER for Police Justice of the Seventh Judicial District; JOHN A. STEMMLER for Civil Justice of the Seventh Judicial District; JAMES CUNNINGHAM for Alderman; WM. A. JUCH for Assistant Alderman; and addresses were made by Messrs. Dr. FREDERICK FRECH, H. HERZ, SEWELL PARKER, E. JOSEPH, and P. FITZSIMMONS.

Nineteenth Ward Young Men's Republican Association.

This association met at No. 922 Third-avenue last night. The nomination of the following candidates at the coming Charter election was indorsed: JAMES E. COULTER for Police Justice of the Seventh Judicial District; JOHN A. STEMMLER for Civil Justice; JAMES CUNNINGHAM for Alderman; WILLIAM A. JUCH for Assistant Alderman; WEEKS W. CULVER for School Trustee.

Political Brevities.

Mr. PETER W. MOELLER is the candidate for School Trustee of the Twentieth Ward. He was first nominated by the German Schoolverein, and afterward heartily indorsed by the Republican Party. Mr. MOELLER is not a politician, but is exceedingly popular by reason of his devotion to the public good. There seems to be no doubt of his election.

E. HAMSON REED is the Republican candidate for Police Justice in the Eighth Judicial District—Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards.

The Republicans of the Third Judicial District (Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards,) have resolved to vote for and support Judge WM. E. SMITH as their candidate for Civil Justice. Notwithstanding his letter of declination, they have also nominated EDWARD TAYLOR as their candidate for Police Justice.

At a Nominating Convention in the Twenty-second Ward, last night, DAVID S. JACKSON received the regular (Mozart Hall) nomination for Alderman of the Nineteenth District, and BARTHOLOMEW MCDONALD received the nomination for Assistant Alderman.

Temperance Meeting—Enrollment of Samaritan Daughters.

A temperance meeting was held last evening at Temperance Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, Mr. CHARLES LATOUR, editor of the *Progress*, presiding. A large proportion of the audience was made up of ladies. Among those present were two lodges of the order of Samaria, the Washington of Brooklyn, and the Harmony of New-York. The exercises consisted in singing and speeches by Mr. G. W. BUNGAY, Rev. T. T. KENDRICK and Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT. About one hundred persons were enrolled in the order.

Burning of St. Matthew's Church in Jersey City—Loss $60,000.

St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, located on Sussex, between Washington and Warren streets, in Jersey City, was wholly destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. When first discovered by a daughter of H. G. VOLKERT, the flames were confined to the first floor of the southeasterly tower of the building, and had the proper means for extinguishing them been at hand, comparatively little damage would have been done. The fire companies, however, were none too quick in arriving at the scene of the conflagration, and even after their arrival, the want of an adequate water pressure, owing to the fact that the water had not been fully turned on from the reservoir, made their efforts unsuccessful. Those engaged did their utmost to subdue the flames, but the scarcity of water and the start which the fire had attained upon the arrival of the companies, had so far surrendered the building to the flames that it was found impossible to save it, and the inefficient streams were directed from the burning building to surrounding property. With the advance of the fire came a better supply of water, but too late. The flames spread rapidly over the whole church, the roof fell in, and nothing stood except the bare outside walls, which confined a mass of burning ruins. The church is thirty-eight years old. It was erected at a cost of $36,000, but has been altered and improved since then. The fire originated in a mass of paper which had been carelessly stowed away in the southeasterly tower, and through which the fire from the furnace ran. The total loss upon the building, furniture and organ is estimated at $60,000. It is insured in various companies to the extent of $16,600. Rev. WILLIAM A. MATSON is the present rector. The church will be rebuilt, and a temporary place of worship found for the congregation.

THE MAYORALTY.

Mayor Hall to Act until January, 1871—Opinion of Hon. Murray Hoffman.

Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, having been applied to in relation to the term of office of Mayor HALL, who was elected after Governor HOFFMAN had served only one year of his term in the Mayoralty, has rendered the following opinion:

Upon the case submitted and the question upon it, for how long a term Mr. HALL was elected Mayor, I reply:

That in my judgment he was elected for the full charter term of two years, and his office will legally continue until the 1st of January, 1871. My reasons are as follows:

The Mayor is to be elected for the term of two years, (Charter, section 19.) The election for Charter officers, including the Mayor, is to be held on the first Tuesday in December. The persons elected shall take office on the first Monday of January ensuing (*Ibid*, section, 53.) Mr. HALL was chosen Mayor upon a ballot marked "for Mayor," simply, at the Charter election on the first Tuesday of December, 1868. Apparently, then, his time began on the first Monday of January, 1869, and would end on the first Monday of January, 1871. The Board of City Canvassers so understood it. Thus the case is, at least presumptively, quite clear. Express statutory provisions cover and determine it. What can be adduced to vary this conclusion? The following has been suggested:

Mr. JOHN T. HOFFMAN was duly elected Mayor in December, 1867. His term would have expired the first Monday of January, 1870. He resigned in November, 1868.

By the seventeenth section of the Charter, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, or absence or disability, during the continuance of such vacancy, absence or disability; and until the next charter election, in the case of a vacancy or removal from office.

The authority to act as a substitute, given to the President of the Board, contains in itself a limitation of that authority. It is until the next charter election. One of two positions is inevitable; either the President is to act throughout the unexpired term of a Mayor whose office is vacated, (in this case until the first Monday of January, 1870,) and Mr. HALL's election was a nullity, or the authority ceased when an election was duly had. Not a word anywhere intimates an election to fill the residue of an unexpired term.

The fifty-third section is as applicable to an election when a vacancy occurs before the expiration of the legal term, as to the case of an incumbent acting until such expiration. In short, the seventeenth section may be summarily read thus:

Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor by resignation, &c., the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act during its continuance until the next Charter election, when a Mayor shall be chosen.

In interpreting the language, we are to remember that a case might arise when an election was void or no one elected. The substituted authority would then continue.

There is a principle of municipal, indeed of our general, polity, which may well be invoked. The power to act in an office given to a substitute not expressly chosen by the people for it, is from necessity, and is restricted by that necessity. If a time is fixed by law when the people can act, it is inferrible they will then do so, and for that full period of time which their own law has prescribed for the duration of the office.

We should require to defeat this conclusion, express language of restriction on such provisions as cannot be otherwise understood. In my opinion, to suppose that the President of the Board was to act from November, 1868, to January, 1869, and then the election would only be for the period from January, 1869, to January, 1870, is a forced and unwarranted construction; no way justified by the letter, and hostile to the spirit of our legislation.

(Signed,) MURRAY HOFFMAN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1869.

The New York Colonization Society.

A Society has lately been formed in this City to act as an auxiliary to the American Colonization Society at Washington, which was first organized in 1816. The object of the Society is the improvement of the African race, "by aiding people of color in this country to emigrate to Liberia, by assisting them to prepare for emigration and for settlement in that land, and by helping them to become good and useful citizens of that Republic, so that it may grow into a centre of Christian civilization on the Continent of Africa." The following are the officers and managers of the Society just elected:

President—Professor SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, LL.D., New York.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany; Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., New York; Rev. John N. McLeod, D.D., New York; Samuel M. Buckingham, Esq., Poughkeepsie; Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D.D., Utica; Rev. Walter Clark, D.D., Buffalo.

Secretary and Treasurer—Almon Merwin, Esq., New York.

Board of Managers—Rev. S. D. Alexander, D. D., Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., New-York; Rev. Zachary Eddy, D. D., Rev. Wm. Ives Buddington, D. D., Brooklyn; Thomas W. Olcott, Esq., E. P. Prentice, Esq., Albany; Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., H. K. Corning, Esq., Rev. J. Stanford Holme, D. D., H. K. Bull, Esq., James C. Holden, Esq., T. C. M. Paton, Esq., J. D. Vermilye, Esq., Henry Day, Esq., John P. Crosby, Esq., C. H. McMormick, Esq., Ambrose K. Ely, Esq., Burr Wakeman, Esq., New-York; Theodore L. Mason, M. D., Wm. H. Hallock, Esq., Brooklyn; Rev. David Terry, John Van Orden, Esq., New-York.

Executive Committee—Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., Henry G. Marquand, Esq., H. K. Bull, Esq., Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq., New-York.

The annual meetings occur on the third Tuesday of December.

Death of Jno. J. Eckel.

JOHN J. ECKEL died yesterday morning in the Albany Penitentiary, where he was serving out a term of imprisonment for having defrauded the Government by manufacturing whisky illicitly. The remains are to be interred to-morrow in Green-Wood.

Mr. ECKEL was 45 years of age. He was born in Hunterdon County, New-Jersey. When he removed to this city he followed the vocation of a butcher, at which he amassed a fortune, and was supposed to be worth about $300,000 when he gave up the business. He subsequently went into the manufacture of whisky with Dr. ALVAH BLAISDELL, who was also convicted of defrauding the Government, and lost all his wealth. He was reported to have been connected with the famous Cunningham-Burdell murder, but nothing was proved against him in this respect. He died a bankrupt, being about $40,000 in debt over and above his means of liquidation. He leaves no family, and has only a few distant relatives. The cause of his death was heart disease and dropsy, symptoms of which developed themselves about ten days ago. Efforts were being made to procure his pardon from Government.

Sudden Death in the City Hall Park.

About 6:30 last evening an unknown man suddenly dropped dead in the City Hall Park. He was first observed by PETER CONWAY, of No. 653 Water-street, who immediately gave information to the City Hall Police. The body was brought to the Station House, where a search was made, but nothing was found by which his name or residence could be ascertained. In his pockets were sixty-nine cents and a subscription list, from which it would appear that he was a poor Frenchman collecting money to carry him to New-Orleans. He was about 50 years of age, and of respectable appearance. He wore spectacles, and had on dark clothes, brogan shoes, gray socks and white cotton shirt. The body was removed to the Morgue, and the Coroner notified.

The Richardson-McFarland Tragedy.

The friends of MCFARLAND are taking measures to raise a subscription to defray the legal expenses of his defence, a prominent merchant heading the list. Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER has been engaged as one of the counsel in the case.

In connection with this statement it may be mentioned that an eminent lawyer has been consulted by the friends of MR. MCFARLAND as to whether Mrs. RICHARDSON cannot be indicted for bigamy and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER for conducting the marriage ceremony.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 320 Washington-street, over the remains of WM. THOMAS HYDE, aged 3 years, who came to his death by being scalded on Thursday. He was playing in the room with a wagon, and accidentally stumbled into a pail of hot water that had been carelessly left standing on the floor.

The Police made the following arrests during the past week: Saturday, Nov. 27, 197; Sunday, Nov. 28, 107; Monday, Nov. 29, 194; Tuesday, Nov. 30, 164; Wednesday, Dec. 1, 193; Thursday, Dec. 2, 179; Friday, Dec. 3, 167. Total, 1,201.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, ANDREW WHITEHEAD and JAMES O'NEILL, Patrolmen of the Sixth Precinct, were dismissed from the Department.

The house, No. 61 Lexington-avenue, was fired on the first-floor, yesterday, by a defective flue, and considerable damage done before the flames were extinguished.

A boy aged about 8 years, whose name is not known, at an early hour yesterday morning was found by Officer FARLEY, of the Eighth Precinct, laying among some logs in Laurens-street, and nearly frozen to death. He was taken to the Station House and properly cared for.

MARY HAWKINS, a colored domestic, entered the dwelling of THOMAS CROUTHERS, of No. 95 Bayard-street, yesterday morning, and carried off $100 worth of clothing, she being arrested while in possession of the same. Justice HOGAN held the woman for trial at the Sessions.

JOHN H. CHAPPELL, of No. 86 Pine-street, the clerk who was knocked down and robbed on the 1st inst., by PATRICK FITZGERALD, aged 19, of No. 238 East Twenty-fourth-street, appeared before Justice HOGAN yesterday and made complaint against the prisoner, accusing him of having stolen a $5,000 gold certificate and a silver watch, valued at $25. As THOMAS MAHER, of No. 208 Sands-street, Brooklyn, saw the offence committed, and the prisoner had confessed to the complainant that he had obtained the $5,000 in gold called for by the stolen certificate, he was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

HIRAM WILSON, of No. 266 Front-street, caused the arrest of JOHN O'NEIL, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a firkin of butter, valued at $45. As the prisoner had been detected in the act by BRADFORD SEYMOUR, of No. 297 Front-street, Justice HOGAN held him for trial.

HENRY GARRETT, aged 21, of No. 226 West Thirty-sixth-street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday afternoon to answer a charge of stealing $100 in money from Mrs. ERNESTINE STERN, at No. 81 East Sixtieth-street, on the 2d inst. The accused called on the complainant under an introduction from a friend, and was left alone for a few minutes in a room where the money was lying in a pocket-book. As he confessed his guilt, the magistrate remanded him for trial.

Superintendent LOSEE, of the Free Labor Bureau, reports that, for the month of November, 807 males and 1,907 females applied for situations. Male help required, 682; female, 2,258. Situations were procured for 368 males and 1,820 females.

The dollar subscriptions to the Peabody Monument Fund come in slowly, the whole amount thus far not exceeding $3,000. At Mr. BLOODGOOD's office in William-street, about $800 have been subscribed.

JOHN PARKERMAN, aged 45, died suddenly, yesterday, while at work on the roof of building No. 129 East Sixteenth-street. The remains were taken to the Morgue.

Brooklyn.

In the will of D. D. WILLIAMSON, proved before the Surrogate last week, appear the following charitable bequests: To the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, $10,000, the interest to be applied for the support of the Professors of the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick, N. J.; $500 to the Domestic Missionary Society of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, New-York, and his residuary estate to the Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions of the Reformed Dutch.

The residents of the Fifth Ward interested in the illicit whisky distilling business, although evidently sore all day yesterday owing to the treatment they received at the hands of the Government officials, declare that they will make more whisky instead of less, "and pay no tax nather."

At the Central Dispensary, during the last month, 242 patients were received, and 555 prescriptions were dispensed.

The amount of subscriptions received by the Children's Aid Society from May 1 to Dec. 1 was $2,351.

At the Eye and Ear Hospital, during the month of November, 149 new cases were received, of which 110 were for diseases of the eye, and thirty-nine for diseases of the ear.

The number of arrests made last week was 327.

Long Island.

The Commissioners of Excise for Suffolk County report the total receipts for the year, $1,430, of which 10 per cent. goes to the State Inebriate Asylum.

A meeting of the citizens of Moriches was held at the Moriches Hotel on Thursday evening, to take measures toward securing the extension of the South Side Railroad to that place. A committee was appointed to meet representatives of the South Side Railroad in New-York on Monday.

New-Jersey.

PATRICK HIMES, a laborer employed on the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, where it crosses the Newark and Paterson Railroad near Centreville, was killed on Thursday afternoon, while blasting a rock at that point, a fragment striking him upon the head and fracturing the skull. Deceased was a resident of Hudson City, whither his remains were removed.

Bishop ODENHEIMER will administer the rite of confirmation in the Episcopal Church at Pompton this morning.

It is rumored that the Midland Railway Managers have in hand a scheme which contemplates the bringing of their road into Paterson, by crossing the Passaic somewhere above the falls, and entering the town in the vicinity of the Grand-street cut.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 4—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 85⅛; 1865, old, 83⅞; 1867, 85½; Ten-forties, 81; Erie Railway Shares, 20½; Illinois, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens dull; Middling Upland, 12d.@12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d.@12¾d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. 9d. ₽ quarter for European.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Sugar firm.

LONDON, Dec. 4—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. American Securities closed firm. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 85⅛; 1865, old, 84; 1867, 85⅝; Ten-forties, 81. Stocks quiet. Eries, 20; Illinois Centrals, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Upland, 12c.; Middling Orleans, 12¼c. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet.

ANTWERP, Dec. 4.—Petroleum closed firm.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes 72 francs 40 centimes.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 4.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 90⅞ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Dec. 4.—Cotton opened with a declining tendency, both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 135f. ₽ cwt.; Low Middlings afloat, 133f.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 72f. 20c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 4.—Petroleum opened firm at 60f. for Standard White.

BREMEN, Dec. 4.—Petroleum closed firmer last night at 6 thalers 63 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 4.—Petroleum closed firmer last night at 15 marc bancos 2 schilling.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 4—*In steamship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.*—Miss Emily Price, Miss Mary Llewelyn, Miss Hazelton, Peter T. Homer, Mrs. Margaret Homer and child, Miss Keen, T. M. Marc, L. F. Philips, Mr. Henderson, Dr. Thomas Price, Edward Hog, H. A. Gilliat, Misses L. R. and Mary Shrene, David N. Watkins, Mr. Christian, R. C. Munson, wife and child, M. H. Moore, Mr. Walls and son, F. H. Davies, Captain Friend and wife, J. Tilney, wife and infant, Miss Tilney and maid, Mrs. Rood, James Smieton, S. Shew, Geo. T. Grove, E. Molson, Mr. Turner, wife, 2 children and 2 servants, S. J. Swan, Chas. S. Jones, Mrs. Margaret Megargu, Misses Mary, Hannah and Ellie Megargu, A. G. Thompson, John M. and Calhoun Megargu, Henry Gillespie, John Douglas, C. B. Vaughan, Robt. Falk, J. C. Kirkpatrick, J. C. Wall, S. Landsberg, Owen Jones, Dan. Milmar and son, N. H. Girard, R. Brooking, Wm. Mason, S. G. Martin, J. W. Pettey, General Monk Mason, Lieutenant Marshall, Dr. Wm. B. Marc, W. P. Turner, Wm. Smith and wife, Geo. H. Stuart, P. Erringer, C. Whitney, Captain Colson, John Hay, W. H. Hay, J. E. Hughes, J. B. Sleigh, Miss Corliess, J. Houghton, J. Young, C. H. Wells, J. S. Green, Jos. Jones, Andrew McKiness, and others.

In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall, &c.—Ed. Fluhmay, G. Ortumo, Captain E. Smith, J. A. Merguez, wife and nurse, Captain E. Howes, David Founguez, Manuel Burges, J. Joaquin Salcedo, Clark Hollister, Mr. Gillard, Mrs. Henry Greer, son and 3 children, C. Nickerson, W. Burns, Dr. Guier, H. D. Murray, Theodore de Labia, Mr. McNeil, L. Pedretti, P. Pedretti. For California—Jeremiah Silton, Colonel A. Andrews, A. Levy and wife, Mrs. G. C. Beebe and 2 children, Mrs. C. Beebe, B. H. Beebe, Miss Thorn, Bryan O'Brien, Captain Otis Webb and wife, Miss Susan Malcolm, John R. Whiting, A. Scott, J. M. Bryant, Mrs. Louisa Dauth and 2 children, A. C. Bush, H. Spaulding, Mrs. S. J. Crow, Commodore Goldsborough, Mrs. K. Katzman, Mrs. A. Schell, Mrs. Nancy Sweetland, Mrs. Howard, D. W. Wilson, Philip Mayer, Mrs. C. Brown, J. Cassidy, wife and child, W. B. Van Rossury, M. Mahommed, S. E. Abrahins, Miss A. Meiglar, Mr. James, Miss Mary A. Debbuldis, Dr. Hoff, wife and 3 daughters, Chas. B. Ames and wife, E. Harrigan, Ernest Jacoby, Captain T. C. Harris, Charles Leebenroth, Fanny and Dora Rendsburg, T. Smith, Miss R. Skinner, Mrs. Mary Wells, John Sherriff, C. C. Sherriff, L. Sherriff, Benj. L. Thompson, Mrs. M. C. Judson, sister and daughter, F. Alexander, T. Pancoast and wife, Miss Kahn, Mrs. Medlicott, Mrs. Theisen and child, Cassumi Luebert, Theodore Tauelson and wife, A. Small, Mary Howitt, H. Whittell, Rev. L. W. Kip, wife and child, Mrs. Mandeville, Miss Chapin, and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—H. Snelby, wife and family, S. D. Herrick and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Jahne, Mrs. S. M. Molleson, Miss H. Norris, Mr. and Mrs W. Green, F. N. Ballou, Mrs. H. C. Cook, child and servant, E. Swain, H. Schmidt, Mr. and Miss Westfeldt, Edward Spashett, Mrs. J. C. Wells and son, Geo. W. Dewey, C. J. Daniels, J. W. Whitney, J. E. Trippe, Jr., Dr. McFarland and wife, J. Schwerin, Jacob Delss, F. Stocklein, M. Dwyer, J. C. Patton, J. B. Boutell, H. Gill, J. Wood, Thos. Steele, G. B. Gore, J. A. Chambers, W. P. Ridgeway, E. Martin, M. Phillips, James Fay, Hugh Hendry, W. H. Cavanagh, Jno. Graham, James Sanford, R. Robertson, J. Johnson, T. Connoley, J. McKan, Chas. Rallert.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah.—James M. Kent, Mrs. Barllett, R. W. Earl, John Shemlock, John Carten, Miss Hart, Miss Clows, B. H. Hart and wife, Miss Whiting, J. Blumenthal, A. T. Ryan and wife, J. R. Clemons, wife and servant, Henry Parker, Miss Fleming, R. Y. Bamberger, H. N. Adams, Miss Wardwell, J. L. Hadnot and wife, Rufus Opedyke, P. F. Haynes.

DEC. 4—*In steamship Columbia, for Glasgow, &c.*—Drury F. Cooper, Rev. John Murray, Robert Murray, Jane Collier, Chas. W. Milson, Mary Milson, Charles Milson, James Anderson and wife, Jane Black, Mary Rogers, Carmelo Pelia, Archibald Gilmour, Rose A. McGurk, Ellen McGurk, D. S. McCormick, Scott Vernon, and others in the steerage.

DEC. 4—*In steamship France, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Colgan, C. H. Whaley, J. S. Huhn, Wm. McDonald, Mrs. Searle, Mrs. Thos. Mimmock, Fred. Smithers, Wm. Inchcomb, John Jay and lady, Mr. and Master Dueron, Mr. Runnell and 2 Masters Runnell.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah.—J. B. Albury and wife, T. Agranixte, H. French, R. Barnes, D. Kelcher, M. Bush, P. O'Brian, A. A. McMillan, R. M. Hale, Miss Ella Staer, J. R. Kent, D. E. Becker, Captain E. W. Kendall, S. H. Mills, J. Schapbach, W. D. Benton, C. Witner, Mrs. C. G. Ames, J. M. Cook, R. M. Andrews, and 10 in steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 09 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon sets. 6 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 19 | Gov. Island.10 08 | Hell Gate..11 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 4.

Arrived.

Steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Nov. 27, and S. W. Pass 28th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 2d inst., 10 A. M., 20 miles S. W. Cape Hatteras, passed steamship James Adger, hence for Charleston; 11:30 A. M., steamship Alabama, hence for Fernandina; noon, steamship Leo, hence for Savannah. The Virgo experienced strong northerly winds.

Steamship Eutaw, Coffin, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Bark Pierre Knyper, (N. G.,) Falk, Taganrog Aug. 24, via Constantinople Sept. 3, with wool to Heinemann & Payson. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 9; had fine southerly winds to the Western Islands, and since strong northerly winds.

Bark Eliza, (of Barbados,) Sprague, Cienfuegos Nov. 5, with molasses to James W. Elwell & Co., bound to Boston; has had a succession of heavy gales and heavy seas; had been three times up to Cape Cod and had been blown off; sprung head of mainmast, had stern stove by a heavy sea, split sails and leaking badly; concluded to run for Bermuda, but wind changing to eastward, run for New-York; took a pilot 3d inst. from pilot boat J. D. Jones No. 15, off Montauk.

Bark James E. Brett, Cutting, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine weather up to Nov. 2, and since that time has had strong S. W. and W. gales.

Bark Inchdairnie, (of Kirkaldy,) Ritchie, Rio Janeiro, 56 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs—vessel to Geo. F. Bully. Crossed the equator Oct. 26, in lon. 33 42. Nov. 4, lat. 6 19, lon. 40 48, spoke brig Leopoldine, (N. G.,) from Rio Janeiro for New-York, 27 ds. out.

Bark Rosedale, (of Barbadoes,) Lewis, Malaga Oct. 8 and Gibraltar 9th, with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Has been 30 ds. west of Bermuda, with strong westerly gales; lost and split sails.

Bark James Welsh, Jr., (of Belize,) Bates, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to P. V. King & Co.; vessel to F. Alexandre. Has had northerly winds most of the passage. Left in port brig B. F. Nash, Moulton, for New-York next day.

Bark Nornen, (Nor.,) Helgesen, Bordeaux Oct. 10, with mdse. to Dutel, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales for last 30 days.

Bark Alice Tainter, (of Bermuda,) Nichols, Dordrecht, (Holland,) 38 ds., in ballast to Slocovick & Co. Has had heavy N. and W. gales from lat. 45, lon. 34.

Bark Casco, Gardner, Pensacola Nov. 10, with lumber to master.

Brig Crocus, Colburn, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Paragon, Shute, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, of and fm. Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Acadia, Tibbetts, of and from Demerara 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to Harvey Barnes—vessel to Geo. A. Philips & Collins. Had rough weather all the passage, and has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. B. Diamond, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. Laverne, Averill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Paine, Stevens, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charlie & Willie, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Light Boat, Rage, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. American Eagle, Crane, Ellsworth, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Petrel, Curtis, Bath, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. W. F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Weaver, Weaver, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kate Grant, Clark, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Mattie Holmes, Way, Bangor, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Trade Wind, Davis, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Smith, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Nautilus, Somers, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. General Banks, Wooster, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Margaret, Smith, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. S. Wooster, Spear, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ada, Belyea, of and from St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Henry & Parker.

Schr. Henry Hobart, Smith, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. George, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. David S. Siner, Van Kleet, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Mariner, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Telegraph, Wentworth, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Davidson, Smith, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Warren Blake, Blake, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. S. R. Thomas, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. V. Sharp, Shaw, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, Hoyt, Addison, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Sallie Burten, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Susan Sears, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. Smith, Prescott, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Vermillion, Lockwood, Providence.

Schr. R. B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. L. Baylis, Baylis, New-Haven.

Schr. Cicero, Holden, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Jos. Rogers, Mayo, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Banner, Holt, Greenport.

Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadivine, Fall River.

Schr. Albert Mason, Jameson, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. S. C. Morton, Martin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, New-Haven.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Alexandria, Taylor, New-Haven.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Riker, Norwalk.

Schr. Helen, Sale, New-Haven.

Schr. Paran, ——, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Young Teaser, Boman, Boston.

Schr. Fair Wind, Boman, Norwich.

Schr. Veranda, Ponder, Providence.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fly, Carter, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Storm, Warwick, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Providence.

Canal boat Mary L. D. Roberts, Montreal 15 ds., with lumber to W. R. Grace.

Canal boat Colonel Reunis, Delever, Repentigny, Canada, 14 ds., with shooks to Brett, Son & Co.

Canal boat J. Lusk, Castle, Repentigny, Canada, 14 ds., with shooks to Brett, Son & Co.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Brussels and France, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Glasgow; Bellona, for London; Arizona, for Aspinwall; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz, &c.; Cortes and Mississippi, for New-Orleans; Varuna, for Key West and Galveston; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Champion, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c., and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Arr. steamers Aries, from Philadelphia; Ashland and Nereus, New-York; Norah, Kennebunk.

The ship Garden Reach, which has just arrived from Calcutta, was dismasted in the Bay on Friday morning. The hull and cargo are in good condition.

Below—Bark Eaglet.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 4.—Arr. yesterday, steamers James Adger, from New-York; Maryland, Baltimore; bark Clara, Liverpool; schr. J. J. Worthington, Jacksonville, for Providence, leaking.

Sld. yesterday, steamer Prometheus, for Philadelphia; ship Ellen Southard, Liverpool; barks Don Justo and Mary Killam, Liverpool; brigs G. F. Gerry, Philadelphia; Gambia, Jacksonville; schrs. W. B. Thomas, Philadelphia; Marion Fage, New-York; Lizzie Carr, Chisholm Island.

Arr. to-day, brigs Maride, from Wood's Hole; Hampden, New-York; schrs. Virginia Dare, Baltimore; M. Richards, New-York; brig Alston, New-York.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—Arr. steamship George Cromwell, from New-York Nov. 27.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 2, A. M.—Arr. brigs Gilmor Meredith, (of Boston,) Matanzas 15 ds., for Portland; had heavy weather the entire passage; Aquidnack, (of Newport, R. I.,) Pensacola Nov. 12, for Boston; schrs. Victor, (Br.,) St. John's, P. R., for Boston; Franconia, Jacksonville 10 ds., for do.; Madagascar and Silver Bell, Elizabethport, for do.; Romeo, Rondout, for do.; Amelia, Newcastle, Del., for Newburyport; Valiant, (Br.,) New-York, for Halifax, N. S.; Margaret Jane, do., for St. John's, N. F.

The schr. Harper, (of Bucksport,) while beating out this morning, came in contact with brig Isabella Beurman, (of Castrie,) and damaged mainsail; the I. B. had jibboom broken.

The schr. Nellie Starr, (of Portland,) was run into by the schr. Union Flag, and had jibboom carried away, and afterward by the Vicksburg, and had bobstays carried away. Damage to the other vessels slight.

The schr. Goddess, (of Pawtucket,) while beating out this morning, came in contact with an unknown Eastern schr. and had mainsail badly torn.

Sld. brigs Sea Foam, Alfaretta, (Br.,) A. F. Larrabee, Naiad, (Br.,) Citizen, (Br.) Peter & John, (Br.,) Martha, (Br.,) Burmah, Crocus, Cosmos, Isabella Beurman, and Golden Lead; schrs. Anna Currier, (Br.,) General Banks, Sarah Watson, Albert Jameson, Sarah, F. St. Clair Edwards, Elizabeth, Sarah Wooster, Ada, (Br.,) Wild Hunter, (Br.,) J. H. Burnett, Willie Harris, Idella Small, Planet, Mary Langdon, American Eagle, Fred Warren, Charlie & Willie, Lucy M. Collins, Almira Wooley, Harriet, Edward King, Delaware, Alligator, Harper, Justina, Catawamteak, Impudence, (Br.,) Senator, D. B. Webb, J. W. Woodruff, F. Nelson, Onward, Mary, Walter Scott, (Br.,) Boston, M. C. Hart, E. L. Dowling, (Br.,) Alice Oakes, Magnet, Alaska, Bagaduce, F. Wickerson, Western Starr, Susan, Bramhall, Sinaloa, R. L. Jay, Osprey, (Br.,) M. J. Adams, Mary E. Graham, Mary Ella, Venilia, Ella, Petrel, Kate Walker, W. A. Dubois, Fanny Elder, Malabar, Sandy Point, Vicksburg, Porto Rico, Lodi, Harriet Baker, L. T. Knight, E. S. Conant, Goddess, S. H. Woodbury, Laura S. Watson, Union Flag, Ida L. Howard, Paul Seavey, Elizabeth, J. Paine, Tennessee, John, Kenduskeag, W. T. Emerson, Abbie H. Hodgman, Kate Grant, Henry Whitney, S. & B. Small, Arthur Burton, Helen M. Condon, Mary A., Colonel Jones, Anna Elizabeth, Dirigo, Warrenton, Saxon, Hannie Westbrook, Lochiel, W. C. Hall, J. B. Marshall, Decorra, Gipsey, (Br.,) Mary Edward, Unexpected, (Br.,) Christopher Lozier, George Peabody, Richard Bullwinkle, Emma C. Verrill, and Sea Foam; sloop America.

Schr. Bagaduce (of Castine) was in contact morning of the 1st with the schr. Western Star, and carried away jib guys, bowsprit and cathead.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. John Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; E. F. Meany, Portland, Conn., do.; yacht Zinga, New-Bedford, for Boston.

Dec. 3.—Arr. schr. Anna Myrick, Provincetown for Phila.; and Florida, Woodbridge, N. J., for Rockland.

In Port.—Brigs H. Means, Isabella Jewett, Tangier (Capt. sick,) Elsey, (Br.,) G. W. Morris, (Br.,) Robin, Gilmor Meredith and Aquidnack; schr. W. G. Bartlett, Lyndon, Charlotte Fish, James Alderdice, Edward Lameyer, G. Lawrence, Mary Steele, T. Sinnickson, Intrepid, Ella May, Nellie Starr, H. Prescott, Addie F. Cole, F. A. Newcomb, L. C. Benton, Zeta Psi, Cyrus Fossett, Arctic, E. B. Wheaton, Eveline, Harriet Newell, Hope, (Br.,) K. R. Vaughan, Bagaduce, Snow Bird, (Br.,) E. A. Conkling, Mary, S. A. Hoffman, Eva Adell, John Johnson, E. F. Meany, Cherub, Planter, Florida, and Anna Myrick; yacht Zingo.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 4.—Arr. steamers Leo, from New-York; North Point, Baltimore; schrs. Conservative and Emma Green, New-York.

Cld. steamers Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Montgomery and San Salvador, New-York; ship Noaden, Belfast, Ireland; bark Alarm, Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 4.—Sld. steamer James A. Fary, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Rifonda, (Norw.,) Blegen, from Bristol, Eng., which arrived 3d and anchored off Sandy Hook, sailed for Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, 4th.

The schr. E. S. Gildersleeve, from Portland, Conn., for New-York, ran ashore on Little Rock, Hell Gate, yesterday, and is full of water. She will be raised by Wreckmaster Brown, and put on Astoria Beach.

Two schooners are reported ashore at Townsend's Inlet. The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company have dispatched their agent, Captain L. P. Brown, in their steamer Yankee to their assistance.

The wrecking steamers Rescue and Lackawanna, belonging to the same Company, have been two days at sea in search of schr. "Saxon," which was run into and abandoned a few days ago, and are in hopes of finding her.

RETURNED—Schr. E. Closson, Gale, hence 3d inst., for Humacoci, P. R., went ashore at Point of Sandy Hook, at 2 o'clock A. M., 4th inst. The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company's steamer Philip, Captain Hazzard, went to her assistance and succeeded, at 9 o'clock A. M., in hauling her off, and towed her to the City.

Spoken, &c.

Charles—N. G. bark, from Newcastle for Demerara, Oct. 24, lat. 25 13, lon. 29 12.

Gersh Bunker—schr., from New-York for Para, Nov. 7, lat. 12 23 N., lon. 46 44.

J. R. E.—brig, from Porto Rico for Boston, 13 ds. out, Nov. 28, lat. 34, lon. 73 20.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 4.—The steamship Hammonia, from New-York, arrived at this port at 7:30 P. M. yesterday.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Handsome, Useful

AND

Reasonable.

Bronzes, Clocks and Ornaments,

Jardiniere Stands and Flowers,

Inlaid Card Tables,

Fire Screens and Music Stands,

Cabinets and Etageres,

Ladies' Fancy and Sewing Chairs,

Gentlemen's Smoking Chairs,

Pedestals and Card Receivers.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

ENTIRELY NEW STYLES.

LACE CURTAINS AT COST

DURING THIS MONTH.

TABLE LINEN.

UNTIL JAN. 1, WE OFFER OUR

LARGE STOCK OF THESE

GOODS AT COST.

ALL CURTAIN MATERIALS

REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY

WITH PRICE OF GOLD.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

CARD.

LACE CURTAINS,

TAPESTRY,

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AND

LINEN GOODS,

OFFERED AT

COST,

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

No. 751 Broadway,

(THREE DOORS BELOW 8TH-ST.

"SELF-KNOWLEDGE."—WHAT IS THE cause of Bashfulness, Sensitiveness, Diffidence? Of Distrust, Timidity, Despondency? Why is one Brave, Resolute, Courageous? and another Cowardly? One dignified, another clownish? One honest, another dishonest; enterprising or indolent; ingenious, inventive, artistic, musical, or lacking these qualities? Why are we Jews, Catholics or Protestants? Why is one inclined to wedlock, and another to celibacy? Who is and who is not adapted to business? Who should and who should not become teachers, preachers, lawyers, physicians, writers, bankers, brokers, merchants, mechanics or manufacturers? All these, and many similar questions, are answered in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, a first-class Magazine, published at $3 a year by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y. A new volume for 1870 is now commenced. Newsmen will soon have it.

IRON FRONTS

FOR BUILDINGS.

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IRON WORKS, 28TH-ST., 2D-AV. AND 29TH-ST.,

NEW-YORK,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.

The public are requested to examine our new style of iron fronts, with brick backing, at a slight advance in cost, of a Philadelphia brick front. See buildings No. 25 Chatham-st., block on 1st-av., between 53d and 54th sts.; also, 78th-st. and 3d-av.

Particular attention paid to manufacture of fine iron work.

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FINE AND SYMPATHETIC TONE,

GREAT POWER AND DURABILITY.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED,

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished; highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.